

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Cider inside
William the Conqueror swayed our tastes towards cider - a tipple with a sparkling future

Colourful customs
Bernard Levin welcomes the new green and red lanes used at last by US Customs but how will he carry his money in America?

Soft Silk Road
Central Asia today is a safe and tranquil spot for tourists - a far cry from the wild days of Tamerlane

Top shots
Sydney Friskin reports on the world's best snooker players battling it out at the Rothman Grand Prix

Portfolio

Yesterday's Portfolio Competition in *The Times* was won by Mr John Maurice, of Fleet, in Hampshire, who receives £2,000. Portfolio list, page 23. How to play, back page Information Service.

Glemp fears priest was murdered

Poland's Primate, Cardinal Glemp, reflecting a growing belief in the country, said he feared that Father Jerzy Popieluszko, the missing pro-Solidarity priest, had been murdered. Thousands of police aided by sniffer dogs are searching for him and a plainclothes policeman has been arrested. Page 6

Kabul pardon

President Babrak Karmal of Afghanistan said the imprisoned French television journalist Jacques Abocher will be pardoned. He requested a French parliamentary delegation to come to Kabul to collect him. Earlier report, page 8

Charge dropped

The case against Dr Keith Hampson, the Conservative MP who was charged with indecently assaulting a policeman in a Soho club, was dropped. Page 3

State opening

Parliament will be prorogued next Wednesday and the Queen will open the new session on Tuesday, November 6, Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, announced in a statement to MPs. Parliament, page 4



Lebanon clash

Nine guerrillas were killed by Israeli forces in southern Lebanon as the Israeli Cabinet discussed its plans for an eventual withdrawal from the occupied area. Page 10

Saturday banks

Saturday banking at the big four clearing banks is set to become normal practice after Lloyds Bank announced it will open key branches. Page 3

Norwegian oil

Norway indicated that its official price for North Sea oil is likely to be restored to \$30 a barrel by December. Page 19

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Pit talks adjourn after order to seize NUM assets

- Pit peace talks were adjourned last night and coal board managers were looking to a new "back to work" campaign
- Mr Michael Eaton, the new adviser to the coal board chairman, denied that there was a rift over strategy
- The High Court ordered sequestration of the miners' union's entire funds. The union said it would fight on.
- Forty-four policemen were hurt by bricks and stones thrown by strikers at Denby Grange colliery. Page 2

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Talks between the striking miners and National Coal Board were adjourned after nearly ten hours last night, to a date to be fixed. The High Court had earlier ordered sequestration of the National Union of Mineworkers' assets.

Mr Arthur Scargill, union president, said after the talks ended: "We are still in fundamental disagreement on the central issues."

Top-level coal board managers, however, are looking beyond the expected failure of current negotiations to a renewed campaign to get more miners back to work after the settlement with the pit deputies.

Yesterday's judgment by Mr Justice Nicholls effectively leaves the union financially incapable of continuing the strike at present levels. But its leaders have said they will carry on their battle against colliery closures "if we have to run the union from the streets."

The High Court has frozen union assets, put at £10.7m in the last official report to the government-appointed Certification Officer submitted a week ago. But that figure relates to funds and property held on December 31, 1983, and the union has run through much of its liquid capital since then.

It is also understood that moves have been made to minimize the impact of sequestration by transferring funds to other accounts, but that could not be confirmed last night.

Experience in the case of the National Graphical Association indicated that any such transfer would not halt the sequestration process.

A political hue and cry is expected, but the board is already planning a new campaign to "win back the hearts and minds" of the striking miners.

The deal agreed with the deputies union, Nacods, two nights ago, is regarded as a springboard for persuading more strikers to abandon the industrial action that the High Court has ruled to be unlawful.

Mr Justice Nicholls said yesterday that NUM leaders had only themselves to blame for the sequestration after being given "ample time to put their house in order." "The NUM persists in regarding the law of this country as applicable to others, and not to itself."

Four members of the accountancy firm, Price Waterhouse have been appointed as sequestrators. They will report to the High Court in three weeks.

The company handed sequestration of the South Wales miners' assets to collect a £50,000 fine for contempt three months ago. The Welsh pitmen are still refusing to purge their contempt.

Yesterday's application for sequestration was made by solicitors acting for two Yorkshire miners, Mr Ken Foulstone, aged 45, and Mr Bob Taylor, aged 33, who work at Manton colliery.

The High Court decision was known to the NUM leaders during their day-long negotiations with the coal board conducted sometimes directly, but at other times through officials of the conciliation service, Acas at its headquarters in St James's Square, London.

As he went into the talks, Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, said the miners' position remained unchanged.

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the board, said: "I've come here as always in hope." He was not accompanied by Mr Michael Eaton, aged 50, the North Yorkshire coalfield director who was drafted last weekend as a "trouble shooter" and special adviser to Mr MacGregor.

● The NUM last night issued a statement calling on trade unions to take solidarity action against the "vicious onslaught" of the High Court.

● Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, urged a general strike against the sequestration. Pickets' barrage, page 2

Coal board opposed quick Acas return

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Senior National Coal Board officials have conveyed to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) their strong reservations over the decision to organize a new round of negotiations with the miners' leaders immediately after the deal that averted the pit deputies' strike.

The coal board wanted Acas to deal with pit deputies strike threat, and the wider dispute in the coalfields as two separate issues in the hope that a deal with Nacods, the pit deputies union, would have helped them to increase pressure on the miners' leadership to reach a settlement.

Some coal board managers believe that they were "railroaded" by Acas into a new round of talks and would have preferred a long interval between the Nacods settlement and new talks with the National Union of Mineworkers.

Despite the pressure from Acas for "consequential" negotiations, the board is drawing up plans for an early appeal to the supervisors to carry out safety work in a number of pits which are causing the board serious concern. Managers believe that without immediate remedial work, many coal producing faces could be permanently lost.

The coal board also has plans to make a direct appeal to its 180,000 miners in expectation of a breakdown in the latest round of talks. The board will emphasize what it sees as the unreasonable attitude being adopted by the miners' union when set alongside the acceptance by Nacods of the proposals to deal with future pit closures.

Meanwhile, Mr Michael Eaton, the coal board's new "trouble shooter", last night denied a report in yesterday's edition of *The Times* that a rift had developed among senior members of the board over strategy to be adopted in dealings with the miners' union.

Continued on back page, col 6



Mr Eaton: Denies any rift within NCB

Files moved out of union HQ

By Craig Seton

Mrs Anne Scargill, the wife of the NUM president, yesterday began moving files and equipment from the union's Sheffield headquarters building within hours of the High Court ruling that its assets should be seized.

Mrs Scargill was helped by miners from Durham, who had begun a "sit-in" at the headquarters building on Wednesday in case sequestrators arrived.

They loaded four box files and office equipment into a black Rover car and a second vehicle but as they were driven away, Mrs Scargill, holding the fort in her husband's absence at London peace negotiations, refused to comment on the court decision.

However, Mrs Blanche Flannery, wife of Mr Martin Flannery, Labour MP for Sheffield Hillsborough, was outside the headquarters and said: "It is disgusting that the NUM should have to move files and equipment. The Government's view is that if you take the miners' money it will demoralize them but that could not be further from the truth." Mrs Flannery is president of the Sheffield Trades Council.

On the other hand, however, senior Government sources said last night that the Nacods agreement, together with the high level of coal imports, coal movements and the level of oil burnt in power stations, all underlined the strength of the Government's hand and its ability to stand out against Mr Scargill's all-or-nothing demands.

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NCB at its limit says Thatcher

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

"There is no longer any industrial reason for this dispute to continue."

Ministers are concerned that the striking miners should see from the Nacods agreement that the coal board is both willing and able to reach reasonable agreements, but it is accepted that the on-the-ground atmosphere of picket lines and strikebound communities might make it difficult to tilt the

Reagan gets more good news from polls

Washington - While Mr

Walter Mondale, the Democratic Presidential candidate, yesterday campaigned through the Mid-West, President Reagan was in Washington resting on his laurels, apparently convinced that his reelection on November 6 is secure (Nicholas Ashford writes).

Two new opinion polls appear to support the President's self-confidence. According to a *Washington Post-ABC* News poll taken after last Sunday's televised debate between the two contestants, the President has retained his 12-point lead over his Democratic challenger.

A New Louis Harris poll shows the President leading by 14 points. Ethnic voters, page 8
Frank Johnson, back page

Blow to 100,000 Atlantic travellers £40 surcharge on air fares

By Tony Samstag

approval means that those holding the tickets must pay a £40 surcharge on the £259 fares, or accept a refund.

The refusal of the cheaper fares came from the failure of United States to provide assurances that there would be no anti-trust action in American courts for "predatory pricing", as threatened by Mr Richard Branson, president of Britain's Virgin Atlantic air price airline. Neither Virgin's low fare nor that of its American rival, People Express, is affected by the decision.

Yesterday's decision did not mean that the so-called Bermuda 2 aviation treaty between the two countries was at risk, the spokesman said. The treaty had been in force since 1977. It



A malnourished child eating an Oxfam 'energy biscuit' at a feeding centre near Addis Ababa.

Ethiopia flies food to famine areas

By David Cross

The Ethiopian Government has begun a huge airlift of food to its drought-stricken areas, as pressure mounts on the international community to provide greater emergency relief aid for millions of starving refugees.

Government sources in Addis Ababa said yesterday that the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission was now using two Soviet-built Antonov military transport aircraft to ferry supplies to about 50,000 people seeking shelter in the northern town of Makkelle.

The government had previously relied on convoys of lorries to move supplies across mountainous terrain to an estimated six million people facing starvation after the worst crop failure in 20 years.

Offers of food aid have begun pouring in from Europe and North America in response to appeals.

In Washington the Reagan Administration announced that it was authorizing the dispatch of about 45,000 tons of cereals, dried milk and vegetable oil this month.

In Brussels representatives from British and other West European charities met EEC officials to ask for more of the Community's surplus food stocks to be made available for Ethiopia.

The European Commission has agreed to send 10,000 tonnes from its 3.7 million-tonne cereal mountain, with a leading article, letters, page 17

promise of another 25,000 tonnes to follow shortly. It will also provide about £1.5m in aid to help with distribution.

Officials in Bonn said that West Germany was giving DM10m (nearly £3m) in immediate aid, and the Dutch offered a Hercules transport aircraft.

On Wednesday Britain agreed to send £5m, as well as 6,000 tonnes of food aid.

To the irritation of Western governments and relief organizations, the Soviet Union and Eastern block countries have failed to match their generosity. Although there are an estimated

Continued on back page, col 2

Bonn Speaker resigns in payments scandal

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Rainer Barzel, President (Speaker) of the Bundestag for the past 20 months, resigned yesterday.

The parliamentary committee which was due to hear further evidence from him about his connections with the Flick Industrial Holding Company of Düsseldorf was adjourned, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union, held an emergency meeting. The Government is expected to name a successor soon.

Herr Barzel had undergone four hours of intense questioning on Wednesday about the source of the DM 1.7m (£460,000) he received from a Frankfurt law firm after stepping down as CDU chairman in 1973.

He resigned immediately after a former Flick employee

told the committee Herr Barzel had indeed informed the company, on relinquishing the party leadership, that he would be working for a Frankfurt lawyer, closely connected with Flick. Herr Barzel emphatically denied on Wednesday that his salary from the law practice corresponded with money the Flick company paid the firm.

Herr Barzel is not accused of any crime. But the Christian Democrats have been profoundly shaken by allegations, which Herr Barzel failed to refute on Wednesday, of connection between his resignation in 1973, making way for Herr Barzel, was unable to produce the contract with the other firm or detail the work he did.

The affair has caused considerable damage to Herr Kohl's Government.

Flick's rise, page 8

Red Cross says Iranians shot Iraqi prisoners

Geneva (AP) - The International Committee of the Red Cross said yesterday that Iranian guards killed and wounded an unknown number of Iraqi prisoners-of-war during a recent riot in a camp north-east of Teheran.

Mr Jean-Jacques Kurtz, ICRC's spokesman, said the October 10 shooting was witnessed by three Swiss Red Cross delegates who were visiting the camp at the time.

"There were dead and wounded", he said. The next day, the delegates visited 38 of the wounded Iraqi prisoners in hospitals "but that does not mean that this was the total number of wounded". He declined to give an estimate of the death toll.

Tale of torture, page 10

London and Paris divided by explosive issue

There were deeply discordant versions from France and Britain last night of how explosives came to be found by British police at the French ambassador's residence. The French, playing the matter down, said the police set up the "find" then used it to create an incident. But Mrs Thatcher used strong words in the Commons: "urgent discussions" had begun with the French into a "wrong" and "regrettable" attempt to test British security.

The British version

By Stewart Tendler and Anthony Bevins

Scotland Yard yesterday rejected French suggestions that British police had been willing partners when a French security official planted explosives to test British protection for President Mitterrand.

And in the Commons Mrs Thatcher refused to join in the French attempt to play down the matter. "This was a most regrettable incident and the French authorities are aware of our views", she told MPs.

"It was wholly wrong for the individual to have acted as he did, and they have regretted the misunderstanding." It was a matter of the most serious concern that explosive materials were brought into Britain.

She added: "Urgent discussions have begun and will continue" with the French government about this incident, though it would not be allowed to mar the success of President Mitterrand's state visit.

Last night the official, a Paris policeman trained as a bomb disposal expert, was reported still to be in London as Yard officers prepared a report for Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

It is thought that after the two small amounts of explosive were found by police dogs in the ambassador's grounds on Tuesday night, the Frenchman, protected by the Vienna Convention, reclaimed the explosive and took it back to his hotel room on the other side of Hyde Park.

The Yard's anti-terrorist squad heard of the find some time afterwards and feared that an unauthorized official might have explosives in a public place.

It was found by the squad in the Frenchman's room on Wednesday morning after "information" was received, but the squad has not said from whom the information came.

The explosives, described as an American plastic variety, was brought into Britain on a commercial airline flight this week in the Frenchman's baggage. It was part of his kit for dealing with suspect packages or cars.

The London police dismiss French suggestions that the explosive was shown to the police before it was hidden or that the dogs were allowed to sniff it first. According to one expert, a dog allowed to sniff at only one explosive might search just for that and not for other kinds it was also trained to find.

What happened after the dogs found the material has not been explained. Fully, though there was little the police could do as guests on French territory. When interviewed following the anti-terrorist squad swoop, the Yard decided not to prosecute after the Frenchman gave a full explanation.

He could have been charged under the Explosive Substances Act or for wasting police time. The penalties could have been imprisonment under the first or a fine for the second.

It is understood that the incident was discussed in the British Cabinet yesterday.

The French version

From Diana Geddes, Paris

British police were being accused here unofficially yesterday of deliberately seeking to create an incident and suggesting themselves that the explosives be hidden to test their sniffer dogs.

The French Government tried to play down the affair, saying it should in no way be exploited to cast a shadow over President Mitterrand's otherwise successful state visit.

The unofficial French version, which differs sharply from the British, was reported yesterday by Agence France Presse and *Le Monde*, both quoting the same anonymous "authorized source", which *The Times* knows to be senior French police officials.

Scotland Yard officers were

Continued on back page, col 1

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Guardian loses appeal over return of Tisdall memorandum

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The House of Lords ruled by a majority of one yesterday that the *Guardian* newspaper should be ordered to return a confidential government memorandum on cruise missiles leaked to it.

In a test ruling on the right of the press not to disclose its sources, the law lords dismissed by three to two the newspaper's appeal against being ordered to return the memorandum, leaked to Miss Sarah Tisdall, then a Foreign Office clerk.

The newspaper, which published the contents of the memorandum, complied with the order last December. Miss Tisdall was traced as the source and subsequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

The *Guardian* had been claiming the statutory protection against disclosure of sources now afforded to the press by section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

Under section 10, courts cannot order the disclosure of a source of information in a publication unless it is established that disclosure was necessary in the interests of justice, national security, or for the prevention of disorder or crime.

Yesterday Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich held that the evidence before the court which ordered disclosure "was sufficient to establish that immediate delivery up of the document was necessary in the interests of national security".

But Lord Scarman and Lord Fraser of Tullybelton disagreed. Without more information than was provided in the Crown's affidavit, Lord Fraser said, the

judge could not have been satisfied that disclosure was necessary, and he urged that in future cases where section 10 may be at issue, "care will be taken to present to the court adequate evidence".

And Lord Scarman said that in his judgment, the evidence "fell far short" of that needed to establish that disclosure was needed in the interests of national security. The evidence of danger to the security system was "meagre and full of omissions".

"Indeed I cannot find in the evidence any grounds which could reasonably satisfy a court that national security was endangered by the unauthorized disclosure of this document, the contents of which, if leaked, constituted no danger to national security," he said.

Mr Peter Preston, editor of the *Guardian*, welcomed the clarification of section 10 of the Act and said that he hoped it would help journalists in future.

The newspaper now faces a bill of about £50,000 for pursuing the case to the Lords. But although its appeal was dismissed, the law lords ruled that it should not have to pay the Government's costs and each side will pay its own.

The appeal before the Lords began in July, as Miss Tisdall, aged 23, was released after serving four months of a six-month prison sentence for leaking the memorandum to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence.

A second document leaked by her to the newspaper was destroyed by the editor and not published. That dealt with contingency security arrangements and Lord Diplock said, "must have been of considerable greater significance to national security".

But Mr Preston had refrained from publishing it and also destroyed all copies, "with the sense of responsibility that he has shown throughout this whole affair".

Ms Marie Staunton, legal officer of the National Council for Civil Liberties, said that section 10 had failed to be the strong protection that the press needed and had hoped for.

"Disclosure of sources should only be ordered where there is an overriding public interest in so doing, and publication of a document which embarrasses the Government is not a sufficient or overriding reason. Only in very rare cases should the courts order disclosure", she said.

Law Report, page 22

Steam building up for railway that drove Brunel near-mad



DOUBLE TAKE: The Great Western Railway's Bristol terminus, left, in the last century, and right, as it looks today. It will be 150 years next year since that quirky genius Isambard Kingdom Brunel built what many still consider the world's greatest railway: the Great Western from

Bristol to London (our Transport Editor writes).

Huge festivities were announced yesterday to celebrate the event, appropriately at a reception at the line's birthplace, Brunel's Bristol terminus at Temple Meads.

Special steam trains will run throughout what is now British

Rail's Western Region; old lines and paddle-steamers are being resuscitated; a permanent exhibition will be mounted at the region's headquarters at Swindon; Harvey's of Bristol will produce a special Brunel blend of sherry and Bristol's Courage Breweries a special IKB beer.

Paris, where Brunel was educated, and New York, where his father was city engineer, after fleeing from the French Revolution, will be invited to join in.

The 118-mile railway - an unprecedented work at that time - took eight years to build and cost £26m. About 4,000 men and 300

horses were engaged on one project alone: the Box Tunnel near Bath.

So complex was the project that the tiny but irascible Brunel, working 28 hours a day, was nearly driven demented by it. "If I ever go mad I shall have the ghost of the railway walking before me".

Universities 'must accept flexibility'

By Colin Hughes

Universities rely too heavily on public funds and must accept outside demands for change, the chairman of the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals said yesterday.

Lord Flowers, rector of Imperial College, London, added: "Partly because, in our universities, we have allowed ourselves for decades to be too dependent on the public purse, the external pressures being brought on us are very great. Like it or not, changes there will be."

Speaking at the commemoration day of Imperial College, Lord Flowers said that the University Grants Committee had recently advised the Government that universities could not survive unless they became flexible to outside pressure for change. "It would be foolish if any of us were to ignore that warning."

Although Lord Flowers attacked government policy on education spending, he had high praise for Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Members of Parliament distrust polytechnics and their lecturers, a MORI poll has found.

Forty-three per cent of Conservative MPs and 36 per cent of all MPs think that education standards at polytechnics are not as high as they should be, and 44 per cent of MPs think that polytechnic lecturers tend to have left-wing views.

Law Report, page 22

Public Belgrano scrutiny call

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

public and then later go into private session.

The request has been passed to the Ministry of Defence. Mr Heseltine has yet to respond because he is abroad. Committee members believe that although the request seems certain to cause some embarrassment in government circles it is unlikely to be refused.

Mr Heseltine is expected to be questioned on November 7, and a report on the Belgrano affair published before Christmas.

Meanwhile, the committee has completed its main inquiry into the future of the Falklands Islands, and for the second time it appears to have come to the conclusion that negotiations with Argentina over the sovereignty of the islands cannot be ruled out.

It has accepted that, given the present state of relations between Britain and Argentina, the latter has still not declared a formal act of hostilities, such talks are completely out of the question.

But the Conservative-dominated committee has apparently concluded that it is in the islanders' interests that there be negotiations at some future date and some options are referred to.

The findings will prove to be embarrassing to some in the Government, including Mrs Margaret Thatcher who has repeatedly insisted that discussions on sovereignty cannot be countenanced.

But a spokesman said that the vote had not changed its attitude. "We have always said we are willing to negotiate and that is still the case."

Mr Jack Adams, union convenor at Longbridge, West Midlands, the company's biggest car plant, said: "The offer is 'ridiculous' and a scandal. There used to be twice as many workers in this plant producing the same number of cars."

Meanwhile, the two-week strike at Vauxhall ended when workers at mass meetings voted to accept an immediate basic increase of 6 per cent.

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Prosecution drops case against MP on Soho gay club charge

By Michael Horswell

Dr Keith Hampson, the Conservative MP who was charged with indecently assaulting a policeman in a Soho club, for homosexuals, had the case against him dropped yesterday.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, decided against ordering a retrial after a jury last week failed to reach a verdict.

The decision was announced at Southwark Crown Court by Mr Roy Amlot, counsel for the prosecution, who had alleged during the trial that Dr Hampson, MP for Leeds North-West, had grasped a plain-clothed policeman's private parts on May 3 at the Gay Theatre Club in Berwick Street, central London.

Judge Butler directed yesterday that a verdict of not guilty be recorded which, he said, had the same effect as if the defendant had been tried and acquitted.

Dr Hampson, aged 41, who resigned as parliamentary private secretary to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, after his arrest five months ago left for America with his wife, Sue Cameron before the two-minute court hearing began.

He said earlier yesterday "It has been along ordeal. It is a relief it is all over. I am pleased that the prosecution has decided to offer no further evidence and

that a finding of not guilty has been ordered. I have always maintained that I was innocent of the charge and this outcome is a vindication of my position. Sue and I hope that we can now get on with our work now that the matter is behind us."

The decision has lifted any doubts about the future of Dr Hampson as an MP. It is understood his constituency executive will drop any possible disciplinary action.

A spokesman for the constituency said: "We are delighted for him and his family. Let us hope this is the end of the matter. I doubt any more will be said."

At the end of last week's trial the judge asked the prosecution to consider the future course of the case particularly in view of the widespread publicity it had attracted and asked whether the prosecution could be satisfied that Dr Hampson could have a fair retrial.

In court yesterday Mr Amlot said: "It is a fact that the widespread and massive publicity given to the case could make it difficult to find a second jury to approach the matter with an open mind. But we would never allow that fact to be a reason by itself for not proceeding to a retrial. That would be a most unfortunate precedent."

"However, in the exceptional circumstances of this particular case it has now been decided that the interests of justice do not require a second trial and I therefore offer no evidence upon the indictment."

The prosecution applied for costs out of central funds. Dr Hampson had claimed during the trial that he had gone into the club out of devilment when he parked his car by chance outside. While in the club he had become fascinated by a woman, whom he thought might be a man in drag, but who turned out to be a woman police officer in plain clothes.

While looking at her he accidentally touched the policeman.

Dr Hampson: Relieved that long ordeal is over

People who buy flats should have as much right to their home as that enjoyed by householders, Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said yesterday.

He appealed for reform of "outdated" leasehold property laws.

Speaking to the Welsh Consumer Council in Cardiff, Mr Montague said that too often leasehold ownership was a class home ownership. People who bought leasehold flats were more like tenants than true home owners.

"In principle they have certain legal rights," he said. "But in practice, they may find themselves the victims of some greedy or incompetent ground landlords or property management agents."

A particular cause of resentment to flat owners was finding extra sums on maintenance bills in the form of "management costs". Victims included elderly people, who had looked forward to spending their last years contentedly.

Mr Montague said that an owner discovered when she inspected a ground landlord's accounts for managing a block of flats that tenants were being charged £1,000 a year to keep a vase of flowers in the hall.

Another owner paid annual cleaning charges of £1,300 a year, although the property was never cleaned.

Under a system proposed by the Building Societies Association, each flat owner would belong to a corporate body owning the communal parts, including the shell of the building, which would decide on insurance, repairs and maintenance.

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Clef and chef David Pickering and Anne Honston, shedding a tear, savour the sweet taste of success. David, aged 12, from Moortown, Leeds, won the Rediffusion Chorists' Award organized by the Royal School of Church Music at St George's



Church, Hanover Square, London, with Haydn's "Benedictus" and Schubert's "The Trout". He was given £2,000 for his church, St Edmund's, Roundhay, Leeds. Anne, aged nine, from John O'Groats, devised her recipe to become Tricity junior cook of the year at the Savoy Hotel, London. Anne a pupil at Canisbay primary school, Caithness, served Canisbay vegetable broth and Duncawby Dabs with green salad. (Photographs: Suresh Karadia (left) and John Voos (right).)

Lloyds set to open branches on Saturdays

By Peter Wilson Smith
Banking Correspondent

Saturday banking at key branches is set to become the practice at all of the big four clearing banks, after yesterday's announcement by Lloyds Bank confirming it will go ahead from next February.

The big banks closed their doors on Saturdays 15 years ago. Barclays was first to roll back the tide in 1969 and now has about 440 branches open on Saturday mornings. National Westminster announced last month it would follow.

Only Midland Bank is now left. Yesterday it said it had "no immediate plans", but senior executives admit that it cannot afford to be left out. Midland is believed to be considering its strategy and there is speculation it may link Saturday opening with free banking for customers who keep their accounts in the bank.

Lloyds is to open 75 branches on Saturdays in February and a further 125 by the end of April. Most will open only during the morning but in busy shopping areas some will open from 10 am to 3 pm. It also plans to capitalize on its big chain of estate agencies, Black Horse Agencies, 14 of which already have financial departments offering mortgages and insurance.

More of these will be introduced and some of the 163 estate agency offices, all of which open Saturdays, will get cash dispensers.

Barclays provides a traditional counter service on Saturdays, but Lloyds, like National Westminster, will concentrate on personal financial services.

Lloyds believes Saturday opening will pay for itself as increased business covers the expected cost of about £2.5m, and it plans to staff the branches with volunteers.

More protection for flat-owners sought

By Kenneth Goelling

People who buy flats should have as much right to their home as that enjoyed by householders, Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said yesterday.

He appealed for reform of "outdated" leasehold property laws.

Speaking to the Welsh Consumer Council in Cardiff, Mr Montague said that too often leasehold ownership was a class home ownership. People who bought leasehold flats were more like tenants than true home owners.

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New debate on women's ordination

By Robert Nowell

The question of whether the Church of England should have women priests will be debated again by the General Synod when it meets in London next month.

In 1975, the synod endorsed the view "that there are no fundamental objections to the ordination of women to the priesthood", but in 1978 a motion asking its standing committee to prepare legislation to allow women to be ordained was lost when it was defeated in the House of Clergy.

Next month's debate, on November 15, will be on a motion from the Southwark Diocesan Synod asking for legislation to allow women priests.

Last July, the General Synod gave provisional approval to a measure to allow women priests from abroad to officiate while visiting this country.

The Open University received 49,202 applications for next year's degree courses which is the third largest number since its courses began in 1970.

But it announced yesterday that only 18,900 will get places. The university had planned to admit 24,000, but reduced the figure because of government expenditure cuts. It estimates next year's waiting list as 17,000.

Sex shop owners in the West End of London are to challenge the High Court the legality of Westminster City Council's decision earlier this year to raise their annual licence fees to £11,000 - the highest in Britain and more than double the previous level.

The two-man crew of an RAF Hawk trainer jet were rescued by helicopter yesterday after their aircraft crashed into the sea in Cardigan Bay, west Wales. The men ejected by parachute and were unhurt.

The light on the Great Orme at Llandudno, north Wales is to go out after 122 years because the amount of shipping does not justify maintenance costs.

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Library total drops

By Hugh Clayton

The public library service is shrinking, according to a survey by the Association of County Councils.

The number of libraries has dropped since local government reorganization 10 years ago. Libraries held just over 70 million books, a drop in the past year of 106,000, equal to 2.2 books per person, compared with 62 million books and an

Libraries in England and Wales		
	open 30 hrs a week or more	open 29 hrs a week or less
1974	1,339	1,726
1984	1,211	1,279

average of 2 in 1974. Public Library Statistics: County Councils Gazette, vol 77, no 7.

Crematorium open days

Scunthorpe is hoping to attract tourists by opening its municipal crematorium.

During next month's open weekend visitors will be able to inspect ovens and other technical devices against a background of fountains, plastic decorations and piped music.

Mr Eric Smith, the crematorium registrar, says that more than 100,000 people a year already visit the crematorium, which is in parkland on the

outskirts of the town, and many have no connexion with the 21,000 people cremated there since it opened 20 years ago. "People come and use it as a park because they like peace". Earlier attempts by Scunthorpe to attract tourists to the town, which has an unemployment rate of more than 30 per cent, have included a Shakespearean weekend, with plays performed in a converted swimming pool.

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Return of the native red squirrel

By Tony Sambury

Red squirrels have returned to Regent's Park for the first time for more than 50 years. Two are to be released today, to join four of their fellows which have been released in pairs and without fanfare during the past week. Another pair is to follow.

The intrepid colonists were captured as juveniles soon after leaving their drey in the Ely estate in Fife, where, ironically, red squirrels have reached pest proportions and are routinely killed. (Most of the remaining British red squirrels survive in Scotland.) They have been hand-reared and conditioned to the presence of human beings by a sojourn in the old Duke of Bedford aviary in London Zoo, where they were provided with nesting boxes and food hoppers. They will continue to have access to the aviary for the time being, in case freedom proves too much for them.

"We really do not know what is going to happen," Jonathan Griffin, the zoo's commercial manager, told The Times. "It could be that the squirrels depart by the next train to Scotland, or disappear into the



The red squirrel: Intrepid colonist

bowels of Kilburn. We just hope they stay."

In most parts of Britain the native red squirrel has been supplanted by the larger American grey. Once it was thought that the usurpers killed or drove away the reds, but Dr Brian Berman, the zoo's curator of mammals, says the probable reason for the replacement of reds by greys is that greys seem better able to survive periods of food shortage and to recolonize vacated areas. "The fact that red squirrels in Britain hold their own only where coniferous forest is

dominant tends to make us forget that they are a common urban inhabitant of many European cities. There is a good chance that with a small amount of selective feeding they could be reestablished in Regent's Park."

Selective food hoppers and nest boxes have been scattered about the park at strategic points. They work on an ingenious system of weight discrimination: the presence of the grey, at 17 ounces almost twice the weight of the red, triggers a lid that falls to block off the food or shelter. A trap door into the aviary works on the same principle. Very young greys are in with a chance, of course, and even a few adults have demonstrated the ingenuity of the species by learning to straddle the sensitive platforms and spread their wings.

Details of London Zoo's "Red Squirrel Watch" can be obtained from the zoo or from the

PARLIAMENT October 25 1984

Most miners on strike would like a ballot

COAL DISPUTE

Most miners still on strike would like a ballot so they could express their wish to return to work but were being prevented only by the leadership of the NUM, supported by the Labour Party and by mob violence. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister said during Commons questions.

The settlement reached with Nacods yesterday was a fair one, she stated. The settlement satisfied Nacods and the coal board (the said) and has enabled them to run the coal industry efficiently and in accordance with its statutory obligations. It was a settlement reached between a union anxious to settle but which had certain points to put to the board.

I hope any other people on strike would agree that this was a good settlement and join with Nacods in accepting it and ending the strike.

Mrs Thatcher's remarks about the Nacods settlement came in answer to Mr John Hiddle (Staffordshire Mid. C). He had asked if she had studied the remarks by Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the NUM, when he arrived for that day's talks with the coal board, that he had nothing at all to offer in the talks.

Mr Hiddle said that was the clearest possible indication that though Mr

Scargill might talk of wanting a negotiated settlement he had neither the wish nor the will to negotiate nor to settle.

Mr Nicholas Baker (Dorset North. C) said those miners working had had a local ballot. Nacods members were working after a ballot. So those still on strike should be allowed an opportunity to have their own ballot.

From my conversation this morning with the family of a striking miner (he added), I would like a ballot and would like to work.

Mrs Thatcher said 70,000 people were working at collieries under the coal board. Mostly they were people who had exercised their right to a ballot, and voted to continue working, under the NUM rules.

Mr Enoch Powell (Down South. OUP) Does the Prime Minister feel it preposterous that a body calling itself the European Parliament should pressure to debate and vote upon a matter internal to the UK, namely the dispute in the mining industry?

Mrs Thatcher: Yes I agree with Mr Powell's sentiments. When the European Parliament attempts to debate an internal matter of this kind it diminishes that Parliament.



Baker: Many miners would like a ballot

Mr Ronald Davies (Caerphilly, Lab) said there would be no return to work in the coal mines until there was a settlement acceptable to the NUM and its membership.

Mrs Thatcher: The coal board have already negotiated within the limit of its statutory obligations which are to run the industry efficiently in accordance with the Nationalized Industry Act and the objectives it has been given.

There is no longer any industrial reason for this dispute to continue.

Earlier, Mr Douglas Hogg (Grimsby, C) said there was a close connection between poverty and unemployment, so the most useful thing the trades unions could do would be to abate their wage demands.

Mrs Thatcher: He is correct in making a connection between wage demands and unemployment. Those countries with the lowest unemployment are those with the lowest wage costs. The essential thing is to have a connection between wage demands and increased output.

Sequestration 'will be regarded as theft'

NUM FUNDS

Mr Terry Bean (Cheshire, Lab) unsuccessfully applied for an emergency debate on the situation created by the decision of the court to seize the assets of the NUM.

He said it was an unprecedented act which would be seen as theft by those who had contributed to the NUM's funds. It would bring the law into disrepute and greatly worsen the crisis in the industry where an official strike had been in progress for seven months.

It would put at risk the headquarters of the NUM in Sheffield which itself was subject to the sequestration order.

The European Assembly had found time to discuss the strike and there was a relationship between the tension on the picket line and the readiness of Parliament to discuss

the greatest industrial dispute this century. If Parliament would not discuss matters of manifest concern to those inside and outside the industry, it would bring the House into disrepute.

Mr Bean also mentioned that an MP was a member of the NUM executive and, after the Speaker refused his application for an emergency debate, that matter was raised again on a point of order by Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab).

He asked the Speaker to advise the House and, through it, the courts whether the MP concerned would enjoy the normal immunities of an MP, should the courts see fit to take action to further the sequestration order made today.

The Speaker replied: I will look into the matter and will report to the House on this question.

English wine is tops

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during Commons questions that he was keen to increase consumption of English wine in the United Kingdom.

It was a little early yet to assess the size of this year's harvest, as many of the grapes had not yet been picked, but it appeared that production of English wine might slightly exceed last year's level of three million bottles.

Mr Tim Yeo (South Suffolk, C) asked: Would he consider stimulating demand for English wine, which is produced with grapes grown in this country, making it clear on the labels of bottles of so-called

"British" wine to purchasers of that wine that "British wine" is produced with grapes grown outside this country?

Mr MacGregor: I will consider his suggestion. I am keen to encourage increased consumption by the United Kingdom consumer of English wine, and one of the ways that can be done is by drawing attention to the results of a specialised wine-growing competition.

In this two out of the top three of all European wines were English, five out of the top 12 were English, and the winner came from my own village in my South Norfolk constituency (cheers).

Incident should not mar visit

SECURITY

The planting of explosives in London by a security official was regrettable but should not be allowed to mar President Mitterrand's visit to the capital, Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said during Commons questions.

Mrs Elaine Keilwell-Bowman raised the issue when she commented: Much as we deplore the French security matter many of us would be distressed were this regrettable incident to mar the French President's visit and to have any effect on the French Ambassador who is a good friend of this country.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree. This was a most regrettable incident and the French authorities are aware of our views. It was wholly wrong for the individual to have acted as he did and they have regretted the misunderstanding.

This is a matter for the most serious concern, that explosive materials were brought into the country. Urgent discussions have begun and will continue with the French Government about the incident.

I agree it should not be allowed to mar the success of the French visit. President Mitterrand is a welcome and honoured guest to our country. (Cheers)

Parliament today
Commons (9.30): Debate on higher education.

TRAVEL FIRMS

The holidaymakers who were customers of the Budget and Excel holiday firms which have collapsed will not be stranded at their holiday destinations and those who have paid money but not yet had their holidays will get their money back. Mr Michael Spicer, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in a statement in the Commons.

He said that the Civil Aviation Authority had begun to have serious concerns about the companies a few weeks ago and the CAA had put in its own auditors.

It seemed likely that the group's licences would have been revoked shortly unless the group had been able to raise the necessary funds. Mr Spicer said: The Budget group of companies went into receivership yesterday, triggered it seems by the refusal by Britannia Airways, owed money by the group, to carry any more passengers booked with it. The consequences of this failure are inevitably upsetting for those who have paid in advance for holidays with Budget and Excel but who have yet to take them. Those currently abroad on holiday must be very worried about getting home. I am pleased to be able to give the House total reassurance on both these points.

Those who have paid for but not yet taken holidays will get their money back in full. The Budget group's financial bonds should be enough to meet all refunds. If not, the Air Travel Reserve Fund stands in reserve and has ample funds. Subject to availability, travel agents should be able to offer immediate

alternative holidays to those affected at no extra cost.

The Civil Aviation Authority and the Association of British Travel Agents already have arrangements in hand to rebook those overseas. Last night's flights left on time bringing home those due to return yesterday. Aircraft have been chartered through to 11 o'clock tonight to return those finishing their holidays today. Further flights are being arranged and both the CAA and ABTA are doing their best to ensure everyone overseas gets their full holiday. Everyone will be repatriated at no cost to themselves.

As for the fact that many of the holidays were booked well in advance. It seems likely that, in the absence of the group satisfying the CAA, its travel organisers' licences would shortly have been revoked in any case.

It is a matter of judgment, whether the CAA should have revoked an increased number of licences earlier in the season and thus have left stranded even more holidaymakers.

The holiday industry has been going through a difficult period. There have been a number of recent failures brought about by price cutting and a switch to less costly, but not necessarily better, services. The signs are, however, that brochure prices next year will be substantially higher. Despite the recent problems, the financial arrangements of the industry, coupled with the Air Travel Reserve Fund are such that

Congratulations for Howe on deal with China

HONGKONG

Favourable reactions to the draft agreement on the future of Hong Kong were being done, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, assured the Commons at question time.

The problem was internal distribution of food.

Sir Bernard Braine (Castle Point, C), after acknowledging the moves already made by the Government to bring Hong Kong into the Commonwealth, asked for an assurance that subject to the cooperation of the Chinese authorities nothing would be spared in the defence of the island against any possible aggression as a result of its destination as a free port.

Mrs Thatcher: We are very concerned about the situation and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, has made certain that there is increased food available from Britain - 6,000 additional tonnes - and also £5m in aid to help the Chinese Government to cope with the problem. The President of the European Community to urge him that the other countries in the Community follow our example.

The Executive Council and the Legislative Council of Hong Kong had recommended the draft agreement and the reports of the monitoring team and the assessment office, which was collecting responses to it, would be published at the end of November. They would then be debated in the House.

It would not be right (he added) to anticipate the debate. But the Government has made clear its own view, that the draft agreement provides the assurances which are necessary if the people of Hong Kong are to face the future with confidence.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign affairs said: May I congratulate him on the skill, patience and flexibility he has shown in conducting these exceptionally delicate negotiations. We must regard this as the most outstanding achievement of diplomacy since Lord Carrington's Rhodesia agreement.

Food distribution main problem

ETHIOPIA

The problem lies not in getting food to Ethiopia but in getting it right distribution. We will do everything possible to ensure that transport is available. We have tried to contribute most of our own aid through the United Nations and the Save the Children Fund. We hope that other countries in Europe will follow our lead.

Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition: The whole House will share the deep public anxiety that we all feel about the famine in Ethiopia. We welcome the steps already taken by the Government to make some additional emergency relief available.

Resources should be mobilized in defence of lives with the same skill and speed with which not long ago they were mobilized by this country in defence of liberty.

The European Commission and our European partners should be left in no doubt that the British people want the red tape cut and there must be no bureaucratic inhibition to the proper provision of the resources that are needed. Resources and personnel - the Prime Minister has the whole country behind her in this matter - should be provided to ensure that sufficient food is given and is effectively delivered to the needy in Ethiopia.

The right to stop and search

When people talked about plain clothes police he supposed they imagined somebody in what might be called plain clothes standard issue - double-breasted suit, big boots, and if it was a little cool, a belted raincoat. But last week in court an officer had described his dress as very tight blue jeans, open-necked shirt, black jacket and training shoes and a chain round his waist.

If a person dressed like this was to be stopped and searched, it would be a very tight fit.

Mr Shaw said the Bill required that before a plain clothes officer undertook a search he must produce his warrant card and identify himself as a police officer.

The recent Police Studies Institute report on the Metropolitan Police found that 93 per cent of stops were made by officers in uniform, 5 per cent by plain clothes officers and 2 per cent by uniformed plain clothes officers acting together.

Plain clothes officers could keep observation and patrol unobtrusively. It would make no sense if they then had to produce their warrant card when they were in a particularly good position to exercise. The deployment of plain clothes officers was an important part of police strategy for detecting drug-dealers in Oxford Street.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs, said there were now something like one million stops a year in London alone. If the Lords amendment was rejected between seven and eight million people a year would be subject to stop and search.

The right to stop and search

Mr Alexander Catto (Montgomery, L) said he expected that one reason for the stop and search provisions in the Bill and the Government's desire to give it throughout the country to plain clothes officers was that the Government wanted to make up for the shortage of policemen on the beat.

Mr Douglas Hogg (Grantham, C) said the matter was one of balance and the Government had got it right.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab) said he had been stopped and searched twice by plain clothes officers after these incidents he could understand why many young people who underwent the same treatment became anti-police and anti-law.

What is to be the result (he said) if a young white person dressed very casually seeks to stop a young black or Asian person? Inevitably they are going to be suspicious of the person seeking to stop them.

The Lords amendment was rejected by 252 votes to 160 - Government majority, 92.

efficiency of combined land and air force and whether, later, was widely disseminated of insurance arrangements to take their place.

Mr Spicer: We believe that passengers and holidaymakers are well covered at present but we are not complacent about it and there is clearly always scope for improvement.

Certainly, if one of the biggest operators went under in the middle of the peak season, there would be pressure on the combined funds. That is why we asked Sir Peter Lane to see whether they could strengthen the funding arrangements. We are looking at the report now.

There is better cover for the consumer than for the consumer in any other industry.

Mr Spicer: I agree. This is a mature industry, having grown from 600 to 700 operators in two years and in those circumstances there will doubtless be some companies which will not be financially prudent. Apart from that, however, there is no way of having a total guarantee of protection.

Scientific sites vulnerable

Questioned about an order put on Uddens Heath, Farnham, Dorset, which forms part of a proposed site of special scientific interest, Mr William Waldegrave, Secretary of State for the Environment, said he was concerned about the vulnerability of such sites during the re-naturalisation process in section 28 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. He was considering how best to strengthen the protection afforded to existing and proposed SSIs.

Ensuring others apply levy

MILK QUOTAS

The British farmer would be seen as the fall guy of Europe if other EEC countries do not implement the milk quotas in milk quotas correctly, Mr David Heathcoat-Amory (Wells, C) warned during questions in the Commons.

He and other MPs expressed concern that while there might be rigorous implementation of the quota system in Britain, other EEC countries were not complying with the regulations.

Mr Michael Jopling, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said: I have raised this question in the EEC Agriculture Council and it is clear that most member states are making considerable efforts to ensure that the supplementary levy is properly applied. I have pressed the EEC Commission to take the necessary action to ensure that any failures to apply the levy are dealt with.

Mr Heathcoat-Amory: Is Mr Jopling going to press for penalties against these Governments? What redress will there be for the British farmer who has cut back and is now seen as the fall guy of Europe?

Mr Jopling: Most of the other countries have legislation in force and considerable progress has been made in establishing administrative procedures. There is no ban on production outside quotas, provided that the levy is collected, they will be complying with the supplementary levy regulations.

Mr Thomas Tormey (Bradford South, Lab) said the Select Committee on Agriculture, of which he was a member, was going to Brussels next week to try to find out whether other countries were implementing the levy.

If the Select Committee find they are not, implementing it, or not implementing it correctly (he added), will Mr Jopling undertake to abolish implementation of the levy in Britain?

Mr Jopling: I strongly welcome the efforts of the Select Committee in pursuing an examination to make sure every member state implements the rules properly.

I am a good deal more optimistic than I was that they are implementing the rules.

Sir Peter Mills (West Devon and Torridge, C): Bearing in mind that there is a justified fear by British producers, the more rigorous checking must go on to see they do not cheat. Will Mr Jopling also see next time that the Irish do not get away with it?

Mr Jopling: I have raised this issue at all of the last three meetings of the Council of Ministers.

Sir Geoffrey Johnson Smith (Wendover, C): What assurance can Mr Jopling give to those small dairy farmers - around 200,000 farms - under that their quota will be brought back to 1983 production levels?

Mr Jopling: The outgoing scheme has been a two-stage one, by which we have already issued sufficient invitations to reach 2.25 per cent of quota which will take up the £50m I have provided.

Provided we can get this amount of quota available for redistribution I hope it is the small farmers who will see most of the benefit in getting their production brought back to 1983 levels.

Mr Robert Hughes, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, will publish a comprehensive review of legislative and administrative arrangements which other EEC countries are to undertake in order to collect levy.

Mr Jopling: Many Community countries in the first six months of the scheme were reducing milk production towards their quota levels.

In the Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Belgium and Luxembourg there were reductions in the April to July period.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be: Monday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, further consideration of Lords amendment.

Tuesday: Debate on unemployment. Wednesday: Debate on Procedure Committee report on short speeches. Lords amendments which may be received. Prorogation.

The main business in the House of Lords will be: Monday: Debate on environmental pollution and air pollution. Tuesday: Police and Criminal Evidence Bill. Commons amendments. Debate on airline competition policy. Wednesday: Debate on report of committee of inquiry into competition, agriculture and employment. Prorogation.

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Labour fears over grants to students

EDUCATION

The Education (Mandatory Awards) Regulations 1984 had been placed before Parliament last week, but the summer recess so there had been no time for debate despite the major changes in them. Lady David (Lab) said in the House of Lords, when the Bill was introduced.

Many parents and students would be faced with financial difficulties, she said, as a result of the changes which altered payment of travel costs. The parental contribution (scale and halved the minimum

award, these represented a back door tax coupled with a substantial reduction in state contributions.

Because of the changes in travel payments, many students would choose their university on the availability of a nearby accommodation rather than the courses available. Universities such as Warwick, Canterbury and Ulster could lose many students in this way.

The Earl of Swinton, the Government spokesman, apologised for the survival of the regulations before Parliament at the last minute. They were dependent, he said, on the

DHSS supplementary benefit rates which had not been available until mid-June.

The presentation of the regulations had been an improvement on 1983 when they had been presented on August 9. I acknowledge and accept (he said) that given the date of rising that was not much help.

If there was evidence that students were suffering financial hardship once they new regulations had had time to settle down, they would be looked at again. That was reasonable, sensible and generous.

The motion that the regulations be annulled was withdrawn.

Far fewer complaints this year

STRAW BURNING

A considerable improvement in grass and stubble burning practices had been brought about this year, Mr Michael Heseltine, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during Commons questions.

This improvement had resulted from the new stricter model by-laws adopted by most district councils in cereal growing areas and from the revised code of practice issued by the National Farmers' Union.

Mr Jopling said the number of incidents had been much reduced and considering whether any further action was necessary.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Billerica, C): While the vast majority of farmers take responsible attitudes to straw burning, some problems do still continue to occur. Would his department continue to evaluate new machinery and techniques for the incorporation of straw?

and that the number of farmers who have been irresponsible has never been less in recent years. The whole arrangement still needs careful attention, recently of prosecutions being brought. If local authorities feel that they must bring prosecutions against irresponsible farmers, that is the right thing to do.

Mr John Home Robertson (East Lothian, Lab): As one who has burned some straw this year, in accordance with the code of practice, I can say that most farmers would far rather use this material for a more productive purpose. What is the department doing to assist research into alternative uses for straw?

Mr Jopling: As one who has burned straw for many years, but did not burn any at all this year, I can say my department is spending nearly £2m a year on research and development. Projects we are financing include the incorporation of chopped straw into the soil, the treatment of it for animal feedings, and its use as a fuel.

الجمهورية العربية السورية



Clear winner: Mr Derek Daniels, a judge at the national honey show and British beekeepers' convention, which opened in London yesterday, using a torch to check for impurities. (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Single-sex schools first choice of fee-paying parents

By Colin Hughes

Most parents sending children to fee-paying schools prefer single-sex schools, according to a survey by the Independent Schools Information Service (Iis).

Nearly three in four of the 565 parents questioned, who went to the service for information, wanted places at single-sex schools. Most were also seeking places at a particular school.

The results on parental preference go strongly against the trend in independent education, rapidly swinging towards coeducation. About two-thirds of the 217 boys' public schools admit girls to sixth-forms.

Department of Education and Science figures show that there are more places at single-sex schools, even though there are more coeducational schools, 170,000 places. Most coeducational independent schools are small juniors.

His officials suspect that the preference for single-sex schools may arise because parents want to send children to the old prestigious institutions, few of which have gone wholly coedu-

cational. Many head teachers at newer independents say that other parents prefer to send all their children, girls and boys, to the same school.

The survey also found that it is usually the mother who searches out a place and that most parents find a suitable school within a year of looking.

Only 14 per cent gave up the hunt, because they could not afford the fees. Average fees are a little more than £2,000 a year for day places at secondary schools, and £3,750 for boarding. A large proportion gave up looking because they could not find a school close enough to home.

Nearly 14 per cent of families looking for places at independent schools had fathers in the armed forces. Although most of the rest were from affluent middle-class families, with fathers who were engineers, company directors, managers, accountants civil servants, and doctors, nearly a fifth of fathers were in a lower-earning jobs.

Fifth-four per cent of mothers went out to work, with many being nurses, secretaries, or teachers.

Teachers break ranks in pay negotiations

By a staff reporter

Britain's largest union of school head teachers is today taking the unprecedented step of filing a separate pay claim, because it believes the other unions' claim is "totally unrealistic".

The decision by the 21,000-member National Association of Head Teachers to break ranks, confirms a widening split within the profession since the disruptive summer dispute was settled by arbitration only two months ago.

The association says teachers will only win extra money above government cash limits next year if they agree to employers' demands for professional assessment of teachers' performance and to tighter contracts.

The government sees those two changes as crucial to improving standards by making it possible to eliminate poor teachers early in their careers.

The 235,000-member National Union of Teachers, which controls the panel of six unions, rejects the employers' demands outright, and has persuaded the other unions to support its claim for a £1,200 across-the-board minimum pay rise.

The heads' association says that the claim is futile and bound to lead to disruptive action in schools, possibly before Christmas, with selective strikes likely early next term.

The association has agreed instead to assessment of newly recruited teachers. Those who fail to come up to scratch by showing no "vocational instinct" should be "released from the profession". In return they are seeking, in today's claim, a 39 per cent increase in the head teachers' maximum salary, from £27,941 to £32,000, and a 69 per cent increase in the heads' minimum salary, from £10,653b to £18,000.

Mr David Hart, the association's general secretary, admits the figures "seem astronomical" but said they are negotiable and arose from talks with employers.

GLC rebels face call to resign

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

Labour members of the Greater London Council who refuse to risk illegal action against rate-capping are facing pressure to resign.

Mr John McDonnell, deputy leader of the GLC, is to ask the London regional executive of the Labour Party to invite councillors who will not risk illegal action to stand down and make way for others who will.

His resignation call illustrates the party's difficulty in forming a united front against the spending curbs to be imposed by ministers through rate-capping. All 17 Labour councils chosen for the first phase of rate-capping next year have voted for "non-compliance" with the Government.

But they have not agreed about the type of "non-compliance" to adopt. Mr McDonnell and many other Labour councillors in London favour refusing to fix rates next year. But that strategy is less popular outside London.

Mr McDonnell predicts in the latest issue of *London Labour Briefing*, a bulletin for left-wing activists, that some Labour members of the GLC would vote for spending cuts if threatened with surcharges.

● An attempt by the new government-appointed Staff Commission to open talks with the GLC for staff of councils threatened with abolition has been rebuffed. The Labour-led Associations of Metropolitan and London Authorities said they would not open talks that presupposed that the GLC and the six metropolitan councils really would be scrapped.

● The non-party Western Isles council in Scotland has appealed for an extra government grant to meet the high cost of providing services for its widely scattered population.

Real ale sale

The Old Swan public house at Netherton, West Midlands, better known as "Ma Pardoe's", is for sale at £490,000. Beer has been brewed on the premises, owned by Mrs. Doris Pardoe until her death in April, since before the Second World War.

Quarry lay-off

The remaining 15 workers at the Butternere and Westmorland Green Slate Company quarry at Honister Pass, Cumbria, are to be laid off today because of a decline in orders. Six workers were laid off last week.

Visit by senior Soviet delegation may help break ice with Japan

From David Watts, Tokyo

The most senior Soviet delegation to visit Japan in nine years arrived yesterday at the beginning of what is hoped heralds a slight thaw in the frigid relations between Tokyo and Moscow.

The delegation of eight is led by Mr Dinnikhmediev, a Politburo member. Although he is scarcely one of its better-known members, it is the bear sign yet that Japanese-Soviet relations will rise above what often appears to be mutual contempt.

Today the Russians will meet Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, and Mr Shintaro Abe, the foreign minister. Their stay of almost a week will take in a series of factory visits and sightseeing trips to the ancient capital of Kyoto and the industrial city of Osaka.

Mr Kunayev and his party are the guests of the upper and lower houses of the Japanese Diet or Parliament. In opening remarks at their first meeting

yesterday, Mr Kunayev told Japanese MPs that relations between Tokyo and Moscow were "backpedalling", which was not the fault of Moscow. Japan did not seem to be enthusiastic about peace and was stepping up its support for Washington. Mr Kunayev said President Chernenko supported an improvement in relations.

At the heart of the hostility between the two countries is Japan's demand for the return of the four Kurile islands, taken over by the Soviet Union in the closing weeks of the Second World War when Moscow unilaterally renounced its non-aggression pact with Tokyo.

The Japanese are keen to improve contacts with the Soviet Union, but not at the cost of any concessions on the islands issue.

The relationship is just starting to recover from a low point after the shooting down of the Korean Airline last year. Japan's release of intelligence



Mr Papandreou: Charmed by General Jaruzelski

Papandreou disowns Solidarity

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, has deplored Western support for the Solidarity movement in Poland as hypocritical and as part of an American scheme to destabilize the Soviet block.

"If the capitalist regimes of the West were so sensitive about democratic freedoms," he added, "they should first condemn Turkey where people are executed, jailed and tortured every day."

Mr Papandreou was speaking to Greek reporters who had accompanied him on a three-day official visit to Poland, the first by a Western head of government. He seemed to be completely under the spell of General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, whom he called a patriot who had proved true to his pledges.

He said: "The fact that Jaruzelski wears a military uniform must not lead us to the misconception that this is a military regime. It would be a mistake."

Mr Papandreou said Solidarity had erred by moving too fast. "Revolutionary movements which seek major changes must have a sense of timing. If they do not operate in the context of existing historical possibilities, they become dangerously negative by inducing retrogression," he said.

Yugoslav dissidents to be put on trial

From Dassa Trevisan
Belgrade

Ignoring pleas from many Yugoslav and foreign individuals and institutions the authorities have decided to go ahead with the trial of six Belgrade intellectuals accused of organizing illegal political gatherings with the objective of overthrowing the communist regime.

The case has been pending for months. The Government has been in two minds, aware of the likely repercussions on Yugoslavia's image abroad. The decision to go ahead with the trial based on an indictment which carries the minimum prison sentence of five and maximum of 15 years, is indicative of the trend which seems to have prevailed in the Yugoslav leadership.

The six were arrested soon after the police mounted a spectacular raid last April to disperse a private gathering of 28 Belgrade intellectuals which included the dissident Mr Milovan Djilas. They have been free ever since. This, in itself, is without precedent, though it may have been the concession extracted under pressure of a prolonged hunger strike.

Three of the accused - Mr Vlado Mijanovic, Mr Pavlusko Jansirovic and Mr Milan Nikolic - have previously served sentences for their political beliefs. Mr Miodrag Milic, the oldest, was selected, presumably because it was on his initiative that Mr Djilas was invited.

Mr Dragomir Olujic, a journalist, was selected because he hosted the gathering, and Mr Jordan Jovanovic, a student and the youngest defendant, for doing the same on past occasions. All of them, along with other Belgrade intellectuals, distinguished academics and notable names in the political establishment have been attending private debating sessions on various topics, known as "Free University", over the past seven years without objection.

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Triple image: The Sotheby's daguerreotype (left) and the oil painting (centre) from which an engraving (right) was made (Photograph: John Voos).

Daguerreotype of Wellington to be sold

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The only known photographic image of the Duke of Wellington, victor of Waterloo and Prime Minister in the 1820s, comes up for sale at Sotheby's this morning amid expectations that one of the national collections will try to buy it, but could run into difficulties if American collectors are after it.

Antoine Claudet took a daguerreotype portrait of the Duke of Wellington on May 1, 1844, according to a report in *The Times* a year later which announced that an engraving had been published of the image.

The engraving was based on a combination of the daguerreotype and a small oil portrait that had been painted by a Mr Solomon after the daguerreotype.

The painting now belongs to the Duke of Wellington who has allowed us to photograph it, and the National Portrait Gallery has provided a photograph of the engraving.

The existence of two apparently identical daguerreotypes of the Duke - the second is in the Wellington collection - leaves an element of mystery behind today's offering.

The daguerreotype process, printing an image on a silvered plate, resulted in a unique image. Either one of the daguerreotypes is copied from the other or else two were taken during the same sitting.

The Duke of Wellington's daguerreotype is in a rectangular frame with the corners cut off while that at Sotheby's is oval. The Duke also has a

number of nineteenth-century photographs of the daguerreotype image printed on paper. Two of these are rectangular with corners cut and clearly copied from his own daguerreotype, and a third is oval. What is more, the oval photograph appears to be signed by the first Duke. That suggests that the Sotheby's daguerreotype existed in his lifetime.

The mystery will probably be solved one day but not, perhaps, before today's sale. The Sotheby's daguerreotype was bought by a collector, Mr E. J. Denney in about 1949, and came from the collection of General Verschoyle Campbell, who was a descendant of the first Duchess of Wellington's sister.

Policeman arrested as thousands hunt kidnapped Polish priest

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish authorities, aided by sniffer dogs, have arrested a policeman for his involvement in the mysterious and politically sensitive kidnapping of the radical pro-Solidarity priest, Father Jerzy Popieluszko, government sources said yesterday.

Thousands of uniformed and plain-clothes police, directed by the Interior Minister, General Czeslaw Kiszczak, have been assigned to search for the priest, whose abduction has seriously embarrassed the Government. The pressure is on to produce a quick result - either unravelling the guerrilla group responsible for the kidnapping or finding the 37-year-old priest - before a Central Committee session opens today.

If the kidnapping remains unsolved, the headline Marxists, a small but vociferous minority, will be able to attack General Jaruzelski for being too weak on law and order.

The arrested policeman, named only as Grzegorz P. from Warsaw, has been accused of being absent from work during the time of the kidnapping and making unauthorized use of an official, unmarked car. But the evidence, disclosed by government officials yesterday, points to more serious charges to follow.

Hair found in the boot of his car matched that of Father Popieluszko (the Warsaw church hierarchy combed the priest's flat for sample hairs for comparison). Dogs attuned to the smells of the priest and his driver went straight to Mr P's car. The priest's driver also identified it as the getaway car from which he escaped.

Other suspects are being held but no details are available. The evidence so far has not contradicted the view that the kidnapping was staged by an unhappy group of security policemen or vigilantes with

strong contacts with the security police.

There have been at least seven political kidnappings - mainly of underground printers or other low-level Solidarity activists - in the Torun area. But these abductions were never more than 48 hours. After being tortured and threatened victims were released, the motive apparently being to teach Solidarity a lesson.

It can safely be assumed that some security police would prefer their officers to take a tougher approach against known Solidarity sympathizers. But Father Popieluszko's kidnap appears to be in a slightly different mould.

The authorities have to determine whether the kidnappers had any direct contact with disgruntled men in high places. This is perhaps the most sensitive and volatile of all conundrums facing the Government in its investigations.

Moscow attacks Chinese reforms

Moscow (Reuters) - Pravda attacked China's radical economic reforms today, citing predictions that they would undermine communist ideology and lead to inflation and unemployment.

Reporting changes announced by Peking last week,

Pravda said China was abandoning Soviet-style centralized planning and control and adopting Western-style "free market" levers to set prices.

It cited Chinese reports claiming that reforms over the past few years had already caused ideological problems by

encouraging the spread of "bourgeois ideas".

It said US experts had warned the changes could introduce high levels of inflation and unemployment, as well as a growing gap in living standards between town and country.



Audience for Alfonso: The Pope greeting the Argentine President in the Vatican yesterday. The meeting in the papal library was private and no details were given. But the two are believed to have discussed the recent Vatican-mediated agreement between Argentina and Chile on the Beagle Channel and a possible papal visit to the South American neighbours. The Pope said he was pleased about the solution to the territorial dispute, which had brought the two countries to the brink of war.

Ministers try to pump life into WEU

By Henry Stanhope
Diplomatic Correspondent

Thirty years after seven nations committed themselves to mutual defence in postwar Europe, their foreign and defence ministers gather in Rome today for a birthday celebration which could turn out to be no less historic.

They belong to the Western European Union (WEU) whose importance as a bulwark against the East has long been overtaken by Nato with its crucial transatlantic dimension. The 14 ministers from Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg are trying, however, to pump new life into their moribund body - not to compete with Nato but to help prop it up.

The initiative came from France, anxious to preempt what was seen to be a shift towards neutralism in West Germany. But it has received its strongest support from the Germans themselves, ironically no less keen to tie down the capricious French to the defence of Western Europe.

The modified Brussels Treaty of 1954, which set up the WEU, commits the powers to go to each other's aid in wartime even more firmly than does Nato, which obliges them only to "consult" over what to do.

The most sceptical members have been Holland and Britain represented at Rome by Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr Michael Heseltine who have questioned the need for yet another active European institution for ministers and Eurocrats to worry over.

Reluctant to be seen as obstructive, however, they went along with the others at last June's meeting of foreign ministers in Paris where it was decided to revive the WEU in principle. Now they are faced by the more demanding job of deciding what to do in practice.

Decisions will now have to be taken over what to do with the WEU's subsidiaries, its Armaments Control Agency and Standing Armaments Committee, whose usefulness has been superseded. Britain for one would like to see them merged and their workforce of 60 turned into a European "think-tank" on defence.

One proposal almost certain to be adopted is for the foreign ministers to meet twice a year instead of only once as at present. Another is for closer links between the WEU council (based in London) and the 178-strong assembly (headquarters in Paris) as part of a drive to get the defence message across to reluctant European taxpayers.

Rogers plea for 'deep strike' strategy

Mons. Belgium (Reuters) - Nato's Supreme Commander in Europe has appealed to the alliance to adopt a controversial new war - fighting doctrine in involving deep strikes into East Europe with conventional weapons in response to a Warsaw Pact attack.

In an interview, General Bernard Rogers said he hoped defence ministers of the Alliance would endorse the plan, known in Nato jargon as "Follow-on Force Attack" (Fofa), when they meet in Brussels on December 4 and 5.

Speaking at his headquarters here, he said the plan had already been approved by the 14 allied chiefs of staff in Nato's Military Committee.

The concept aims to delay or prevent enemy reinforcements reaching the front line, keeping numbers down to manageable proportions. It would exploit new technologies to track and hit targets up to hundreds of miles behind the battlefield.

General Rogers said that while repulsing the enemy front line would remain Nato's top



Gen Rogers: Uncertainty about nuclear response

priority, "the attack of follow-on forces with conventional weapons systems may be the determinant of success in our conventional posture".

If the Warsaw Pact invaded Western Europe today he said Nato would face the choice between capitulation or resorting to nuclear weapons "within days and not weeks".

Because of shortages of ammunition, trained reserves and pre-positioned spare equipment, "we just cannot sustain ourselves in the conventional posture to the length that we should be able to," the general said.

But he said uncertainty about a possible Western nuclear response to a conventional attack, even if it seemed illogical, was an important part of deterring Soviet attack.

Aquino's widow leads march of 4,000

From Keith Dalton, Manila

More than 4,000 demonstrators yesterday marched through the streets of Manila demanding the resignation of President Marcos after a commission of inquiry found that his chief rival, Benigno Aquino, was killed in a military conspiracy.

Led by Aquino's widow and younger brother, the marchers assembled outside the General Post Office as riot troops stood by. There was no trouble.

Mrs Corason Aquino told reporters she found it impossible to believe the killing of her husband was carried out without the prior knowledge or approval of Mr Marcos. Her brother-in-law, Mr Acapito Aquino, called Mr Marcos the mastermind.

General Fabian Ver, the armed forces Chief of Staff, two other generals, 22 soldiers and one civilian were found "indictable for the premeditated murder" of Aquino 14 months ago.

Fifty-nine opposition MPs meanwhile called on President Marcos to resign. As Com-

mander-in-chief of the armed forces, Mr Marcos was "morally, legally and politically responsible" and should stand down, they said in a prepared statement.

President Marcos has ordered the speedy investigation of the case and has relieved General Ver of his command at the general's request.

WASHINGTON: A Congressional decision earlier this month to reduce military aid sought by the Reagan Administration for President Marcos's Government was an evident sign of growing concern over developments in the Philippines (Mohsin Ali writes).

The State Department on Wednesday welcomed as "a positive development" President Marcos's passing on of the reports of the investigation into the murder to a special prosecuting body. It said the United States trusted that, as President Marcos had promised, those responsible for the murder, no matter who they may be, will be held accountable for their crime.

Zia sets Islamic condition for power handover

From Hassan Akhtar
Islamabad

General Zia ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler since July 1977, who has promised to hold national elections by next March, yesterday made the transfer of power to a civilian assembly and an elected government conditional on its pledge to continue his Islamic reforms and pursue policies strictly in accordance with the Koran.

General Zia, who was addressing the nominated provincial council in Lahore, appears to have introduced a new and serious condition for the transfer of power to a civilian assembly and an elected government. The announcement was significant in being made in his first speech to the country's largest provincial council.

He told the provincial council that, while he would arrange free and fair elections, the only people who could stand for election would be those who were God-fearing and would truly serve Islam. He asked people not to be misled by rumours that the elections would be cancelled because of the growing tension on the borders with India and Afghanistan. He promised that the elections would be held.

Later General Zia told journalists that if his Islamic experiment failed "you would get it in the neck first, regardless of what happens to me".

Cocos Islands 'overlord' gets court backing

From Tony Daboudin
Melbourne

The Australian Government has lost its bid to force Mr John Clunies-Ross, the former ruler, off the Cocos Islands.

The High Court in Canberra ruled yesterday that the Government would be acting outside its constitutional powers by compulsorily acquiring the remaining land owned by Mr Clunies-Ross, a descendant of Captain John Clunies-Ross, who occupied the islands in 1876.

In April this year the mainly Malay islanders voted overwhelmingly in a poll supervised by the United Nations to become part of Australia.

Mr Clunies-Ross still owns about 12 acres around his house on the main island after selling the rest to the Federal Government in 1978.

The High Court made it clear that its decision was based only on law and did not take into account the social or political objectives of the Government.

The Government had said that the proposed acquisition of the remaining property was to exclude Mr Clunies-Ross and his family from the islands to prevent him or his family from voting or influencing any act of self-determination by the islanders.

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The miners' strike, 1984. As described in The Economist, 1978.

They saw it coming

In 1978, when the Conservative party was preparing for the general election, *The Economist* annoyed it by publishing its policies for the nationalised industries. This cannot, said most readers, really be what the Conservative party means to do. From our issue of May 27, 1978, read on:

“A copy of the final report of the Conservative party's policy group on the nationalised industries has reached *The Economist*. It has been drafted by the radical right-wing MP Nicholas Ridley and is likely to cause a thundering row.

In an annex to this report, Mr Ridley and some of his co-authors have been pondering how to counter any “political threat” from those they regard as “the enemies of the next Tory government”. They believe that in the first or second year after the Tories' election, there might be a major challenge from a trade union either over a wage claim or over redundancies. They fear it may occur in a “vulnerable industry” such as coal, electricity or the docks and have the support of “the full force of communist disrupters”. They would like a five-part strategy for countering this threat.

- Return on capital figures should be

rigged so that an above-average wage claim can be paid to the “vulnerable” industries.

- The eventual battle should be on ground chosen by the Tories, in a field they think could be won (railways, British Leyland, the civil service or steel).

● Every precaution should be taken against a challenge in electricity or gas. Anyway, redundancies in those industries are unlikely to be required. The group believes that the most likely battleground will be the coal industry. They would like a Thatcher government to: (a) build up maximum coal stocks, particularly at the power stations; (b) make contingency plans for the import of coal; (c) encourage the recruitment of non-union lorry drivers by haulage companies to help move coal where necessary; (d) introduce dual coal/oil firing in all power stations as quickly as possible.

- The group believes that the greatest deterrent to any strike would be “to cut off the money supply to the strikers, and make the union finance them”.

● There should be a large, mobile squad of police equipped and prepared to uphold the law against violent picketing. “Good non-union drivers” should be recruited to cross picket lines with police protection.

The
Economist

Euro-MPs hear lurid tales but refuse to back miners' strike

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

Somewhere in Europe is a nightmare land where children are buried in unmarked graves, where pets are poisoned at night and where real bombs, not plastic imitation French ones, go off.

Euro-MPs from the non-British part of the EEC - who have a tendency anyway to regard the United Kingdom as a wild and untamed land - had all their prejudices confirmed in Strasbourg yesterday, when members at last found time to debate the British miners' strike.

It was a fine, ritual debate in the best insulting traditions of the House of Commons, ending with a ritual vote in which the inbuilt majority of the right rallied, somewhat bemusedly, round the British Conservatives to defeat a resolution voicing the hope the National Union of Mineworkers would win an outright victory.

The case was argued by Mr Les Huckfield, beard bristling, shirt sleeves rolled up and language revolutionary. The strike, the member for Merseyside East declared, was the most important industrial dis-

pute they would witness in their lifetime. It was a battle between a government, whose main policy was to break trade unions and to cut wages, and members of a trade union prepared to die for a cause.

Mr Huckfield was the only British speaker who did not declare a mining interest. He was seconded, however, by Mr Norman West, who only became a member for Yorkshire West in June, by which time he had already been out on strike from his mine for more than three months.

To the despair of interpreters trying to dig out the English from behind his Yorkshire brogue, he rattled through an indictment of the way "a philosophy of economic policy is threatening the whole fabric of our society".

The ruthless behaviour of the Government was causing untold human suffering, the member said, in an unmarked grave and brutal police action was bringing about the criminalization of a law-abiding class.

But the miners would not shift. They had been in the

vanguard before and they accepted the role once again, and they had the support of their wives, fine women like the four sitting at that very moment in the gallery. The whole left-hand side of the House looked up at them and clapped.

Sir Henry Plumb, the Conservative and former farming leader, had been born in a mining village, he told members, so he really understood the problem. The reality was that the miners had never had a ballot and that those who worked were subject to daily intimidation, death threats and fear of kidnapping. But they were supported by their wives, fine women like the one sitting at that very moment in the gallery (two rows below the wives of the strikers). The whole right-hand side of the house looked up and clapped.

The reality was that the Government had been spending £2m a day on the industry and was concerned only to give it a future, unlike the politically motivated extremist who ran the union.

After a brief interlude, non-British members got a word in.

The Greek Socialists and Communists backed the miners. All the Liberals - none of whom are British - felt the British Government should show more sympathy to the unemployed, but totally rejected the undemocratic violent tactics of the strikers.

Mrs Winifred Ewing had once represented a mining constituency so she, of course, understood the problems. The men were losing money by striking, which proved they were fighting for a principle, she said.

Mr Michael Kilby actually represented the working miners of Nottingham so he, of course, understood the problem. "Scargill's shock troops" were beating up working miners, threatening their wives and poisoning their pets.

The party bloodletting over, members voted by 159 to 114, with five "don't know"s to reject the motion and got down to talking seriously about terrorism, the bomb at the Grand Hotel in Brighton and the Liberal Party headquarters in Brussels. That was a kind of violence the whole House could condemn unanimously.

Unease in Portugal

From Richard Wigg, Lisbon

The agreement signed by Dr Mario Soares and Dr Garrett FitzGerald on behalf of the Ten in Dublin is supposed to demonstrate to the Portuguese public that EEC entry is no longer in question. But it leaves all the economic terms of integration for Western Europe's poorest nation unresolved.

There is little enthusiasm here to face the new challenge.

The feeling exists in Lisbon that the Ten are so caught up protecting themselves against the possible consequences of Spanish agricultural competition that Portugal is not going to get the attention it needs.



Peer under fire: the European Court is being asked whether Lord Cockfield (above) can legally be appointed as a member of the European Commission.

As a life peer, Lord Cockfield is a permanent member of Britain's national legislature. As such he is technically not allowed to be a member of a Commission

Budget goes ahead as power struggle looms

From Our Own Correspondent, Strasbourg

The European Parliament yesterday served notice on member states of a tough power struggle to come by the curious EEC device of adopting a supplementary budget for exactly the same amount as had been approved by the Council of Ministers.

The Commission yesterday was prepared to implement the new budget, worth just over £1,000m, which means that there will be cash available to pay bills until the end of the year. But Parliament has only made the money available by tinkering in a very sensitive way with the Council's figures.

In essence, it has arbitrarily decided that the Community's

income is larger than the Council says. It is, therefore, refusing to allow as much savings on spending in the non-agricultural areas as the member states have demanded.

The amount of money involved is small, about £130m, but the principle involved is enormous for it means that Parliament is insisting on the right to say where the Community's money comes from.

This defiance of usual practice may go unchallenged, but if so, it will have established a precedent which could cause problems in future budgets. Parliament is already shaping up to reject next year's budget.

Contrasting meals for royal visit

From Michael Hamlyn, Khulna, Bangladesh

The contrasts were quite remarkable. Upstairs for the visitors there was chicken for lunch, and shrimp, and rice and lentils, and salad and bananas and apples. Downstairs for the children there was what they called *Kichuri*, a mess of wheat porridge with vegetables.

A party of journalists, police, Princess Anne and her staff, civil servants, local volunteers and national and international directors of the Save the Children Fund tramped through a child day care centre in the industrial town of Khulna. The Princess was in fawn jeans and a lemon sleeveless t-shirt, and the mothers of the hungry children were in their best saris.

But the children were a harrowing sight. The clinic is just down the road from a slum area where the Save the Children Fund in cooperation with Unicef and the Khulna Social Services Department runs a community based health care project.

The princess walked round the slum - they call them *bustees* here - and found the appalling mires restrained by lime and fences, and the paths newly covered with silver sand. For the day, it was the nearest *justice* in the whole of Bangladesh.

There are 40 million Americans of Irish origin, and for years they formed the backbone of the Democratic Party.

Unions fail in attempt to bring France to a halt

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Train and air traffic was severely disrupted throughout France by strikes yesterday and there were no postal or bank services in most areas.

But the 24-hour strike, called by six unions representing most of France's 4.5 million public sector employees, failed to attract the massive turnout the unions had hoped for.

In Paris, as in most provin-



Ethnic voters: The Irish

The eyes that now smile on Reagan

From Nicholas Ashford, Boston

President Reagan is a popular fellow among the regulars of the *Eire* (pronounced "ery") pub in south Boston, one of the most solidly Irish enclaves in this very Irish city.

It's not just because the President is of Irish stock, or that he made a pilgrimage to his ancestral village of Ballinacorney this year - or even that he paid a celebrated visit to the *Eire* pub a couple of years ago.

"The folks here like his style and what he stands for", Mr Tom Stenson, son of the owner and principal barman, said. "He's for patriotism, religion, traditional values, and he stands up for America. People like that sort of stuff here."

Such views are not exclusive to the blue-collar workers who inhabit south Boston. Among middle-class Irish-Americans living on Boston's South Shore (dubbed the Irish Riviera), where conversation is more likely to be about tax breaks than football scores, the President is also an admired figure.

This is bad news for Mr Walter Mondale, the Democratic candidate, who is trying to force Mr Reagan from the White House by re-creating the traditional Democratic coalition of ethnic Americans, blacks and Jews.

There are 40 million Americans of Irish origin, and for years they formed the backbone of the Democratic Party.

WHERE THEY ARE
Irish-American population: 40 million
Main areas of concentration:
California 3.7m
New York 2.9m
Pennsylvania 2.5m
Texas 2.4m
Ohio 2m
Massachusetts 1.6m



President Roosevelt rode to victory on the backs of the Irish-Americans in 1932, and they helped him to get re-elected for another three terms. Paradoxically, the "new deal" programmes which he introduced to improve the lives of the poor have been largely responsible for the Irish-American drift away from the Democratic Party.

"We've become middle-class," said Mr Eddie Jessor, a 40-year-old civil servant whose mother worked as a cleaning woman in south Boston to help support her family. Although he remains loyal to his political roots, many Irish-Americans of his generation no longer identify with the Democratic Party.

"They see it as a give-away party," he said.

As Irish-Americans have prospered and moved up the social ladder, so they have become more conservative.

"We are often regarded as liberal because many of our political leaders are liberal. But we are not. We are predominantly Catholic and conservative," Mr Bill O'Malley, editor of the *Boston Irish Echo*, said.

Mr Mondale hoped to woo the Irish vote by nominating as his vice-presidential running-mate a woman who was both ethnic and Catholic. But Ms Geraldine Ferraro's "pro-choice" views on abortion - and the public criticism they have attracted from church leaders - have alienated many Irish Catholics, particularly males.

Flick's rise to riches marked by scandals

From Michael Biason, Bonn

The Flick Group of companies, the biggest private concern in Germany employing a worldwide total of more than 42,000 people, has never been far from controversy.

Accused of profiteering from inflation and the pre-war depression, dismantled by the Allies for using slave labour during the Second World War, it now stands at the centre of West Germany's biggest bribery scandal. It is alleged to have paid out DM25m (\$6.9m) in attempts to buy influence in Bonn.

The company was founded by the late Friedrich Flick, the present owner's father, who rose from farmer's son to industrial magnate during and after the First World War, investing heavily in foundries and assembly plants.

During the 1931 depression, when he faced bankruptcy, Flick was not round that a Jewish banking house was about to take over his firm for French interests. Such was the public concern that Chancellor Heinrich Brüning persuaded a German bank to buy Flick shares at four times the stock market price. Flick was celebrated as a patriot.

A month later it was revealed there had never been any French interest.

The company cooperated with the Nazis, profiting from the forced Aryization of Jewish-owned mines. After the war, Flick was bankrupt, three-quarters of his assets in the Soviet occupation zone. The Western Allies ordered the dismantling of the company, and Flick was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for using slave labour. He served three and was released in 1956.

His comeback was based on the compensation - tax free - paid for the loss of his empire, which he used to invest in new industries. When he died in 1972 he was one of Germany's richest men.

Herr Karl Friedrich Flick, his son, inherited the empire, his older brother having been paid off after quarrelling with his father. Today the broadly diversified Dusseldorf company, with a turnover last year of DM20,000m, controls a myriad of firms, including Krauss-Maffei, producers of the Leopard 2 tank, Dynamit Nobel, makers of chemicals and explosives, a paper company and producers of baths, pipes and concrete. It has big interests in insurance, in Daimler-Benz and in the American chemicals company W.R. Grace.

Herr Flick believed in keeping good relations with the Government, and this attitude lies behind the extraordinary irregular donations to all the established political parties in the 1970s. Cash was handed over to politicians for party coffers, and Herr Eberhard von Brauchitsch, one of the top Flick managers now awaiting trial for corruption, kept meticulous notes of these payments and his political contacts.

It is the alleged connexion between Flick's donations and the waving of tax liability - since rescinded - on the sale of Daimler-Benz shares that led to the charges last year against Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the former Economic Minister, and two other politicians.

Revelations of Flick's financial irregularities led to such public concern - stoked by the Greens, who have campaigned strongly on the alleged corruption, that a parliamentary committee last year began taking evidence from leading politicians on the payments.

Itaipu (Reuters) - The Presidents of Brazil and Paraguay formally switched on power at the world's largest hydroelectric plant, the 12,600-megawatt Itaipu project.

Save the marmot
Grenoble (AFP) - Rescue efforts continue this weekend to save dozens of hibernating marmots who will be drowned by the Grandison 1,800mw hydroelectric dam, the biggest ever built by France.

Kabul ready to free French TV journalist

Moscow (Reuters) - Afghanistan is ready to release Jacques Abochar, the French television journalist sentenced on Saturday to 18 years in jail for illegally entering the country, a Kremlin official told visiting French parliamentarians.

M Claude Estier, chairman of the National Assembly's foreign affairs commission, said Mr Boris Ponomarev, a second rank Politburo member, told him Kabul wanted to hand M Abochar over to a representative of the French National Assembly.

The Russians approved of the sentence but Afghanistan had decided to free M Abochar on humanitarian grounds.

Shipyard battle in Bilbao

Bilbao (Reuters) - Basque shipyard workers set up barricades in this port city and attacked police with petrol bombs in the third week of violent protests against Spanish Government plans to cut shipyard jobs.

Demonstrators occupied the offices of the state-owned shipyard, Astilleros Euzkoles and fought pitched battles with riot police who used gas canisters, rubber bullets and water cannon.

Turk hanged

Ankara (AP) - Hidir Aslan, a member of the outlawed Dervish "Revolutionary Way" group, was hanged at Burdur yesterday convicted for a series of attacks and killings and for trying to set up a communist state in Turkey.

Fire toll rises

Manila (AP) - The bodies of seven more victims of a fire that burnt down the Pines Hotel in Baguio were found, raising the death toll to 24. At least 10 were believed to be American veterans of the Second World War.

Etna jolted

Catania (AP) - An earthquake jolted Sicily, injuring 12 people and damaging scores of buildings at the foot of Mount Etna. Thousands of village people ran into the streets in panic and about 100 tents were erected for those whose homes were damaged.

Mafia round-up

Palermo (Reuters) - Fifty-four more suspected Mafia members have been rounded up on evidence provided by Tommaso Buscetta, a former godfather, whose revelations have already put 70 people behind bars.

Whale reprieve

Tokyo (AP) - Four Japanese whaling ships, which set sail last week to begin hunting sperm whales in the Pacific, have returned to port to await the outcome of whaling talks with the United States in Washington.

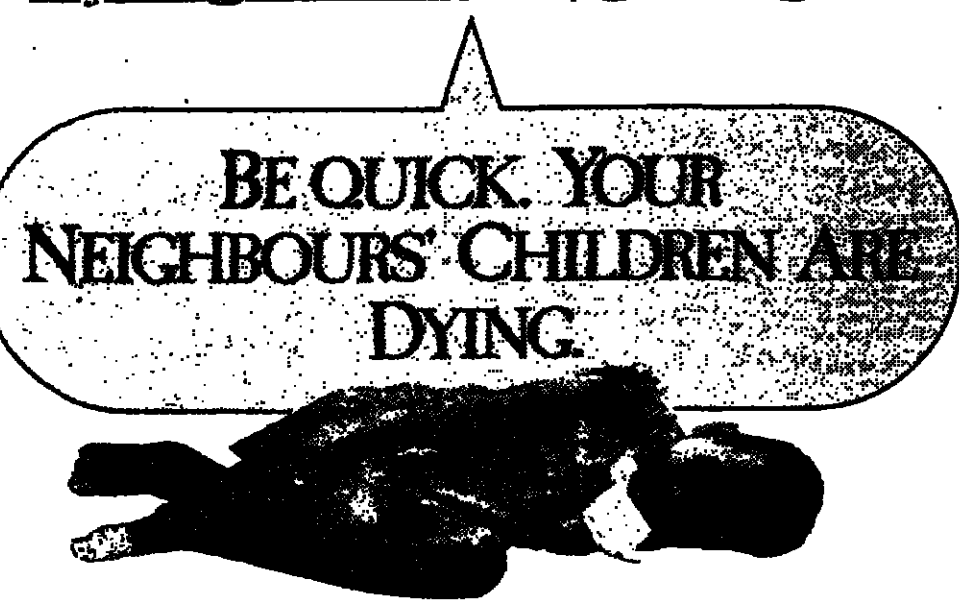
Power plus

Itaipu (Reuters) - The Presidents of Brazil and Paraguay formally switched on power at the world's largest hydroelectric plant, the 12,600-megawatt Itaipu project.

Save the marmot

Grenoble (AFP) - Rescue efforts continue this weekend to save dozens of hibernating marmots who will be drowned by the Grandison 1,800mw hydroelectric dam, the biggest ever built by France.

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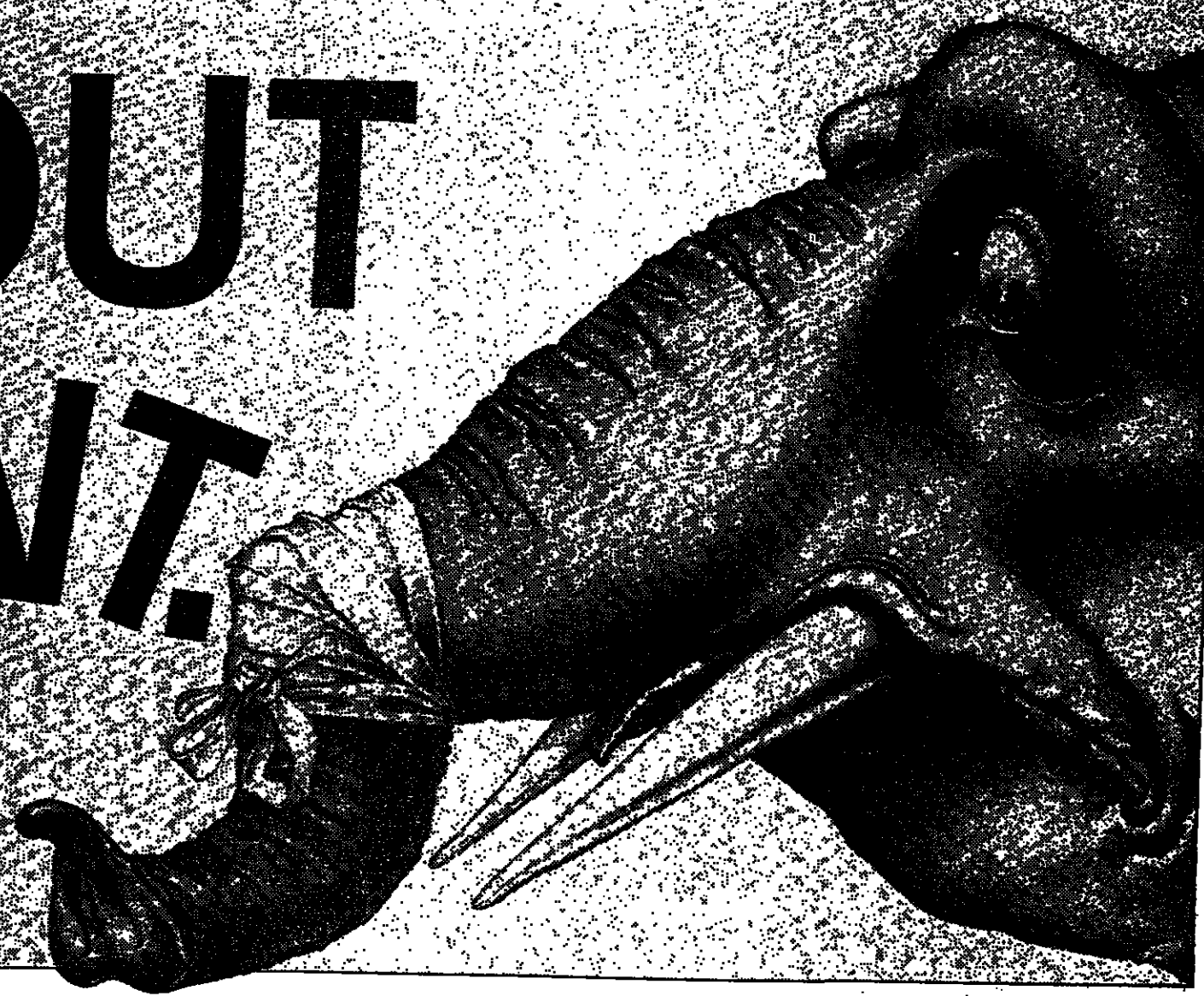
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Nine guerrillas killed as Israelis dig in for third winter in Lebanon

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Hours before Israeli ministers began formulating plans yesterday for an eventual withdrawal from southern Lebanon, the occupied region experienced its worst night of violence for many months with nine people killed in gun battles and three wounded.

The incidents were seen by Israeli military observers as evidence of a renewed push by guerrilla forces in advance of the onset of winter, which in the past has cut back their opportunities for attacks against Israeli targets.

According to Israel's military command, three "terrorists" were shot dead when they encountered an Israeli patrol close to the Awali river - the effective boundary between north and south - at midnight on Wednesday. Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in the fierce exchange of fire and evacuated to hospital.

Military sources here believe that the commando squad was attempting to smuggle weapons into the occupied zone by foot across the river. This route has now become more popular after the tight controls operating on all road crossings.

Israel's military spokesman said the second incident occurred near Jebel Baruch, the most strategic piece of high ground in the region, and ended in the killing of six "terrorists". Two bodies were not discovered until yesterday morning, long after the battle took place.

Israeli sources expressed satisfaction at the performance of their troops. But the incidents were a grim reminder of the serious security problem which Israel now faces in southern Lebanon as its men prepare to dig in for a third winter of occupation.

Security Committee of the National Unity Cabinet, but that ministers were trying to agree on final details of a plan for an eventual pullback from the area, which will then be put before the full cabinet for approval.

Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the new Defence Minister, said in a television interview that his security plan consisted of deploying the South Lebanese Army in the artillery-range area north of Israel's border, with United Nations peace-keeping troops deployed north of them in a buffer zone.

Mr Rabin, whose scheme has been criticized by right-wing Likud colleagues in the cabinet, reiterated his contention that an Israeli pullout could be executed within six to nine months after an agreement on security arrangements had been reached.

A new day, a new kidnapping in Beirut

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Kidnapping happens to other people, except when they are your friends. The names on the radio somehow suspended reality, as if the broadcast was mistaken, even though we knew about it already.

It happened in Beirut this week when four friends - all Lebanese working for the Associated Press news agency - simply disappeared. They should have turned up at the office together at 7am on Wednesday. They didn't.

There were no calls for help, no claims by anonymous callers, not one hint where they might be in the huge and dangerous city: just empty desks and too much empty space around the cramped fourth-floor AP office in west Beirut.

To a British reader, the names will mean little or nothing. Mohieddin Habbal, the AP driver, Nicola Chaffar, the news agency's Middle East accountant, Charles Assi, the office manager, and Khazen Abboud, the radio monitor.

But to us in Beirut, they are real people. Mohieddin is a tall, rather lugubrious figure with a wicked sense of humour, but a man of cool courage who has driven us all safely through one fire or another. Nicola sits in the back room most days, pouring over his ledgers, his balding, bullet-shaped head rising swiftly if someone wants



Free again: Kidnap victims (from left) Charles Assi, Mohieddin Habbal, Khazen Abboud and Nicola Chaffar.

to discuss his passion for Persian carpets.

Charles is office boy as well as office manager, cleaning the rooms, screaming at us reporters for spilling coffee on the desks, a 40-year-old school-boy of inexhaustible energy with the loudest expletives in Lebanon. Khazen is a poet - he writes songs for Payrouz - a quiet, gentle man whom we see most days, head slightly cocked, listening to Lebanon's five radio stations.

Charles is a Christian Maronite and Nicola a Greek Orthodox. They both live in mainly Christian east Beirut. Khazen is a Greek Orthodox from west Beirut, Mohieddin, a Sunni Muslim, picks them up each morning after six in his car, crossing the old front line near the museum and drives

down Corniche Mazraa where Khazen lives.

Somewhere off Mazraa, they are stopped. It may be that Mohieddin, as a Muslim, could have been freed - was Beirut is Muslim Beirut.

But, as his brother Ahmed said, Mohieddin would never leave his friends. So all four of them disappeared.

We did not find their car. No one saw them at the moment of their abduction. Every militia in west Beirut expressed its total ignorance.

Terry Anderson, the AP bureau chief, went first into Amal, the Shia Muslim militia which controls that half of the city. They took down the details while Mr Nabih Berri, their leader and the Minister of Justice, promised his utmost to get them back.

Not far from the port, the far more shadowy Hezbollah (Party of God) gave repeated assurances that they did not hold the men. "If we had them," a colleague was told, "we would tell you. If we had them and were not going to let them go, we would tell you."

The Lebanese internal security forces sent a mustachioed gendarme round to the AP office to write down the particulars, a faint echo of the law and order that used to prevail in Beirut. The local Druze militia said they would do what they could.

It was only yesterday afternoon, however, that the first phone calls arrived. Mr Berri's office said things looked "positive". Then Mr Jean Ghanem, the Christian representative on the Beirut Joint

Security Committee, said they had been located.

Then, unbelievably, we had a call from Khazen. It might take a time for the four of them to reach the office, he said. There were a lot of traffic jams.

They turned up an hour later, washed, smiling, two of them weeping when they were embraced by their colleagues.

Charles was quite overwhelmed by it all. Mohieddin's hair was covered in green confetti from his celebrating friends outside. They had been kidnapped by three armed men and taken to the Quzat Shia Muslim suburbs.

In 30 hours of questioning, they had been asked about their religion and their work for AP. Their captors had not identified themselves. They never do.

Iranian exiles tell of torture

By Hishir Teimourian

Three opponents of the Iranian Government described yesterday in London their experiences in prison and how they had escaped. All three were members of the left-wing Islamic Mujahedin organization, whose leadership has been in exile in Paris for three years, and were appearing in public for

the first time since they fled in March.

They told a harrowing story of the happenings they had witnessed inside Tabriz prison. Mr Jalal Najaf-Dokht, aged 26, said that for two years he had collaborated with the prison authorities on the order of his organization and had risen to be the deputy com-

mander of the prison guards. Mr Iraj Niknam, aged 25, and Mr Saied Pooladi, aged 22, had been sentenced to two and seven years imprisonment respectively, and later secretly transferred to the list of those to be executed. Mr Najaf-Dokht said he smuggled them out among prisoners allowed short visits outside.

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have bristle or rubber for a very close fit.

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4. Lift a finger up to the keyhole. It may be a small hole, but it can cause a big draught. So fit a keyhole flap without delay and lock out the draughts.

5. Lift a finger to turn back the carpet. Heat can be lost through badly-fitting floorboards and gaps where the skirting doesn't meet the floor.

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Doubts on pullout from Chad

Ndjamena (AP) - The French Army has temporarily stopped its withdrawal from Chad because of Libya's apparent failure to observe the joint agreement for a simultaneous pullout, French sources said yesterday.

The sources, not identified in accordance with French regulations, said the withdrawal was interrupted for an initial period of five days, pending more information on the Libyan withdrawal. However, in Paris the Defence Ministry said the withdrawal was going according to plan.

French and Libyan military officers who are to observe the withdrawal were expected to arrive in the northern Nigerian city of Kano later yesterday, and would then go to their respective observation posts on either side of the "red line" dividing the two forces.

About 3,000 French paratroopers, mostly concentrated in Ndjamena and the eastern stronghold of Abeche, are still awaiting orders to pull out.

● **BRAZZAVILLE:** Preliminary peace talks on Chad appeared in danger of collapsing yesterday as the Libyan-backed rebels refused to allow a full conference until the Ndjamena delegation dropped its claim to represent Chad (Reuters reports).

The talks, now in their sixth day, were to have paved the way for a summit conference on ways of restoring peace. But the delegation of the rebel "transitional government of national unity" (Gunt) insists that it alone is entitled to speak as Chad's legal government.

Instructors to stay in Zimbabwe

From Jan Routh

Harare

Britain has agreed to a request from the Zimbabwean Government not to reduce the number of military instructors engaged in training sections of the Zimbabwe National Army.

A report published here yesterday by the *Herald*, Zimbabwe's main daily newspaper, quoted Mr James Chimure, the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Defence, as saying the British military advisory training team had wanted to reduce its strength here and "would not be able to assist for very much longer in the New Year".

However, the Army had made it known that there were "serious" concerns as to the quality of the instructors.

Mr Chimure said that, after the visit of Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, to Britain in July, the British Government agreed to scrap plans for a reduction in British personnel. Mr Chimure said Zimbabwe's Army was "lucky".

It is understood that during his visit Mr Mugabe made the request to Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The British team now is 60-strong and will remain at that figure. Sources have said there was no time limit set for the new agreement, but that instructors would be supplied for "as long as was necessary".

One of the reasons for the proposed reduction is that Zimbabwean instructors, whom the British began training in 1980, are now regarded as experienced and competent.

Trudeau's peace work

Ottawa - Canada's former Prime Minister, Mr Pierre Trudeau, has agreed to meet Mr Brian Mulroney, the new Prime Minister, occasionally for discussions about peace and disarmament (John Best writes).

The Conservative Prime Minister and his Liberal prede-

cessor had a 35-minute conversation on Wednesday, and later Mr Mulroney said that he had asked Mr Trudeau whether he might consult him from time to time, "on peace initiatives and things of that nature".

"He said he'd be happy to," Mr Mulroney told reporters.



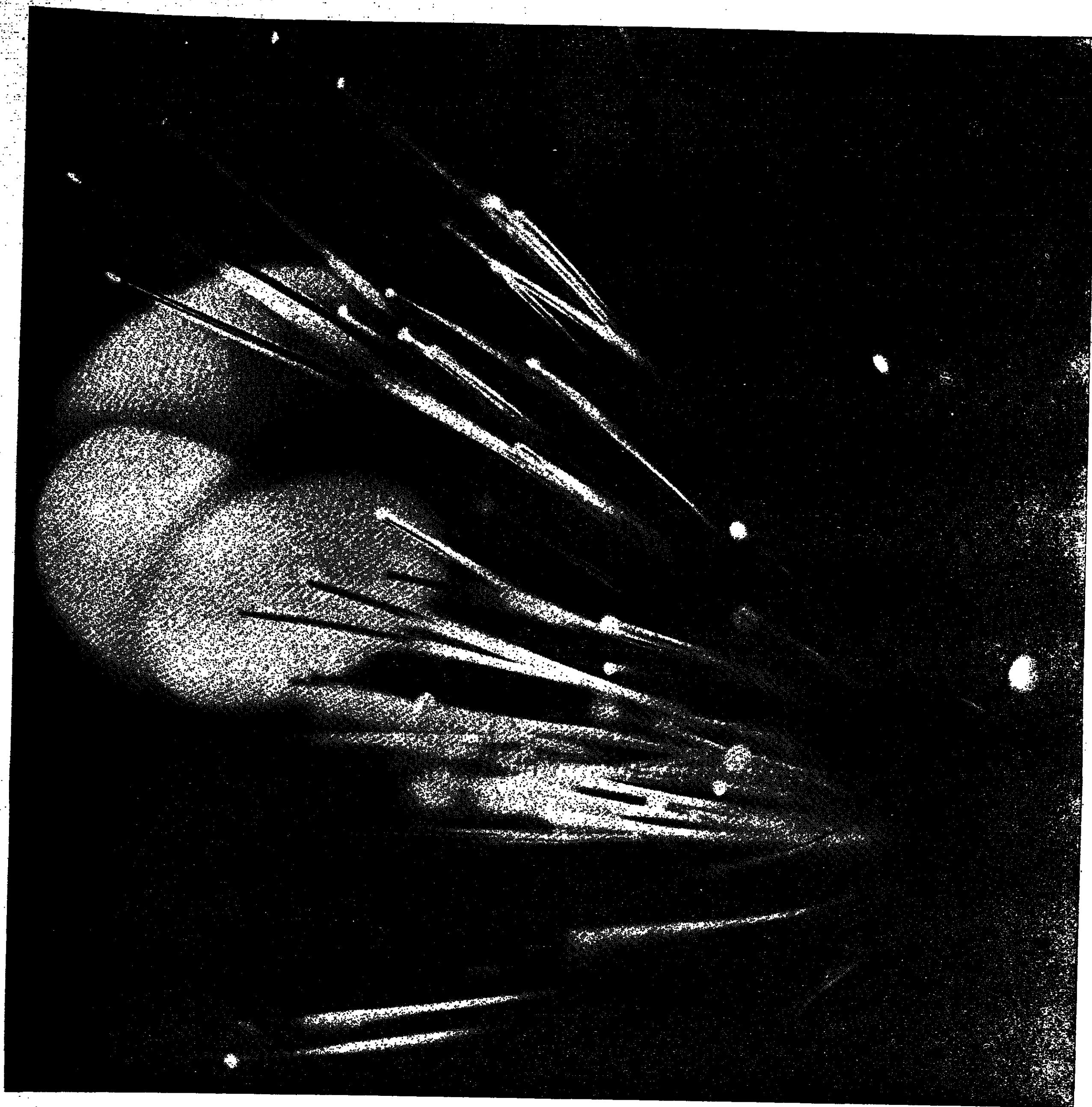
At Christmas the tradition is of course Roast Turkey, but many choose Goose, Chicken, Duck, Beef or Game. Whatever the fare, hot or cold, drink a delicious Rioja wine, a velvety red or a dry fruity white. Don't forget those working in the kitchen! A glass of Rioja whilst preparing the family feast is always appreciated. Explore the wonderful wines of Rioja and find a quality and value that is unequalled.

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مغامرات الأبطال

THE ARTS

Cinema

Consistently intriguing

Mikey and Nicky (15)

Minima

Baby, It's You (15)

Screen-on-the-Hill

Bolero (18)

Classic Haymarket

Dreamscape (15)

ABC Shaftesbury

Avenue; Classic Oxford Street

Elaine May is a director whose films have a flavour all their own; but it does not seem to be a flavour for which there is a wide taste. Her first picture, *A New Leaf*, a wonderfully off-beat comedy, seems to have attracted only a small following, and *The Heartbreak Kid* won even less favour. Mikey and Nicky was made eight years ago. To date her latest film, it has only now reached the screen in this country.

The trouble with Ms May is that she and her films are so hard to classify; this one pursues its way as comedy, but is full of fearful cruelty and ends in tragedy. Then too they observe no regular structural

form: *Mikey and Nicky* quite waywardly follows the events of one night, and ends with death in the morning.

The most distinctive characteristic of the films is that they are essentially duologues, wonderfully accurate in the writing, and recalling her days as Mike Nichols's partner in stand-up comedy. *A New Leaf* was a dialogue between Walter Matthau and Elaine May herself; this one is performed (outstandingly well, incidentally) by John Cassavetes and Peter Falk.

The night begins when Nicky, traumatised by fear that a gangster has a contract out on his life, calls up his friend Mikey. Mikey persuades him to leave the hotel room in which he has holed up. As they wander from place to place, Nicky grows to suspect, quite accurately, that Mikey has been duped to deliver him to the hit man. Through the night Nicky leads the chase from place to place as Mikey tries, with growing desperation, to bring about the necessary rendezvous. The facade of love and loyalty gradually crumbles to expose the ingratiating Nicky's innate meanness, malice and madness and Mikey's angry resentments.

For all its formlessness and Ms May's essential misanthropy it is consistently intriguing, not least for the incidental characters: Ned Beatty's workaday contract killer, grumbling about parking problems and the cost

efficiency of his job; Sanford Meisner's asthmatic mob boss; and Carol Grace as the pathetic, psychotic girlfriend who is the butt of Nicky's sadism.

Baby, It's You is an oddity directed and written by John Sayles, who in *Return of the Secaucus Seven* first demonstrated his shrewd skill in portraying the mores of the young American middle class. This film, completed early last year, is set (nostalgically for those now in their mid-thirties) in a high school in 1966. Jill (Rosanna Arquette) is a bright girl working her way determinedly towards drama school. "Sheik" (Vincent Spano) is a slick street kid who relentlessly and importunately courts her and whose maturity, social status and general behaviour make him a puzzling misfit in the school.

Jill gets to her drama school: "Sheik" goes to Miami in the pursuit of his ambition to be a new Sinatra (the only success in being a miming-to-records singing waiter in a club for geriatrics). Jill visits him in Miami and decides she does not love him; "Sheik" comes to her school in New Jersey to smash up her room in a misdirected effort to persuade her that she does.

The problem with the film is the improbability of the coupling of this ambitious, classy girl and the loud loser from the wrong side of the tracks; compounded by the further

John Cassavetes (left) and Peter Falk outstanding in *Mikey and Nicky*

improbability of the happy ending. Allowing for this fairly insuperable problem of belief, the film is entertaining enough from scene to scene, and the two main performances, however irreconcilable, are attractive. Rosanna Arquette is a fluent actress, with the considerable advantage of the currently-modish Nastassia Kinski look.

Bolero revives the long-neglected genre of schoolgirl erotica, hotted up to the tolerance of current censorship standards. The film is also a touching declaration of affection by John Derek, as director, writer and cinematographer, to his wife and producer Bo, whom he photographs lovingly in close-up and, wherever possible, the nude. The film's story is the authentic stuff of mild pornography: Bo inherits a fortune

that makes her the richest woman in the world, and attempts to make a present of her virginity first to a soporific sheik and then to a handsome but reluctant bullfighter who after one night of love gets gored in his private parts. Bo alone could cosset him back to health, virility and marriage.

The climax is a prolonged nude scene in which the bullfighter and Bo rub themselves together a good deal in simulated copulation. No expense has been spared: a special credit annuities that the music for the love scenes has been scored by Elmer Bernstein, with Bernstein Junior (Peter) doing the rest. No doubt this *piece de resistance* distracted the writer-director from the dialogue, which is in every sense unspeakable.

Dreamscape seems symptomatic of contemporary Hollywood prodigality, a cast that includes Max von Sydow, Christopher Lummer, Eddie Albert, Dennis Quaid and Kate Capshaw - not to mention a plethora of special-effects expertise - is squandered on a science-fiction scenario that would hardly have served for a Forties second feature.

The idea - the invasion of other people's dreams by psychics - is intriguing enough; and the denouement, in which two people representing good and bad angels battle for supremacy in the dreams of the President of the USA, is done with some panache; but between times it plods very predictably. The director was Joe Ruben.

David Robinson

Television

Destiny in denim

Two billion pairs of jeans are bobbing about the world bearing the name Levi, making Levi Strauss, surely tops in the bottom market, the world's largest clothing company. This should make them happy but it does not; they discern a destiny beyond denim and BBC's *Commercial Breaks*, in *Not By Jeans Alone* last night, told how they reached for it and fell short.

Mr Peter Haas, great-grand-nephew of the firm's founder, was in charge of a new division meant to launch Levi into tailored clothing. Steve Goldstein, his marketing director, Mr Goldstein, who seemed to have marketed everything in what must have been a comparatively short career, was extremely enthusiastic. We realized that this was not an unmitigated advantage at the end of the programme when we heard Mr Goldstein, now elsewhere in the company and marketing washable polyester suits, say, enthusiastically, "I get enthusiastic about anything".

Earlier he and Mr Haas watched through a one-way mirror while a panel of men were interviewed, part of an expensive pre-launch survey. They leapt for joy when one man said that at any time he had to have six pin-stripe suits in different colours. This man was a Q2. Q2s they were keen on. In breaking the market into segments, each identified with a Q prefix, Messrs Haas and

Goldstein felt that Q2s, "classic independents", lone wolves who shopped alone, knew what they were looking for, and spent more money than anyone else, were a category they had uncovered.

"That's our boy," said Mr Goldstein. "Fantastic. They were going to go after him too, and nail. But Q2s, 21 per cent of the market, took evasive action and the trade found Levi's three-piece suits, trousers and jackets too highly-priced. Levi's supremacy in casual wear appeared to work against them. Prices were cut, enthusiasm waned. There was a switch to washable polyester suits; a switch, too, for Mr Haas and, of course, Mr Goldstein, who cheerfully recalled that most new products failed. Tailored clothing continues to feel its way without them."

Open Space, also on BBC2, featured Theresa John, a slow learner who has spent most of her life in special schools and training centres. She has a talent for athletics and under her coach, Mr Peter Gunn, deputy manager of the North Abbey Athletic Training Centre, has won a host of medals in games for the handicapped. As importantly, she has found the confidence to attempt a normal life. Mr Gunn thought that more facilities could help others to do the same. The film, produced by Paul Pierrot, gave his dedication eloquent support.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Two Into One

Shaftesbury

Hard on the heels of G. F. Newman's *An Honourable Trade* comes another fearless disclosure of sex stalking the corridors of power. Ray Cooney's latest may not provoke any disquiet in Whitehall, but it certainly makes full use of the taboos that still hedge the lives of politicians to prove the continued vitality of traditional farce.

As in the old days, no unmarried partners make it into the beds of Mr Cooney's luxury hotel; but it is enough that adultery is being energetically pursued by a junior minister under the eye of an anti-porn crusader from the Opposition. To set the scene, the Rt Hon Richard Willey has planned to smuggle an illicit secretarial dish into the London hotel where he is staying with his wife, leaving it to George, his PPS, to book the room under an assumed name. As Richard is played by Donald Sinden, you have a pretty accurate idea of high-status booming and thunderstruck collapses that lie in

store. The surprise lies in the role of his deute underling, whom Michael Williams introduces as a disaster-prone innocent in flashing horn-rims, who promptly bungles the first stage of the plan by checking in under the wrong name.

Here we go, I thought; another British farcical wimp, another promising evening scuttled by panic and embarrassment. I was under-rating Mr Cooney, who proceeds to take these despised qualities to undreamt-of lengths. The clue to George lies in his first mistake. Supposed to register under the name of Easter, he puts himself down as Christmas, and then goes the whole hog by claiming the Christian name of Noel. Driven on into terrified improvisation, he winds up as Dr Noel Christmas, a distinguished GP who "practices in Norfolk, but does it down here". Once spoken, the lie takes root, and Sinden, frothing at the mouth, has to go along with it and with the ever-wilder fantasies that George proceeds to unfold until, by the end of the play, most of the

characters are dancing to his tune under double identities. Unlike his orthodox farcical companions, George is not driven by desire; what makes him blissfully funny is the fact that panic releases a gift for invention that he relishes more and more as it takes possession of his lusing superiors.

Mr Cooney's production is cast up to the nines, with Lionel Jeffries as an imperiously bewildered hotel manager, Barbara Murray as the minister's blindly unsuspecting wife, and Derek Royle as a waiter capable of Peking Opera backflips with an unspilt glass of brandy. Shutting between Terry Parsons's four adjoining hotel rooms, the company press matters to a concentrated peak of farcical derangement, without falling into a single dead pause of mistimed door opening. The show is up to concert pitch.

The text of *An Honourable Trade* is published by Methuen, and, not as stated in my notice, by Faber. My apologies.

Irving Wardle

Fires of London

Bloomsbury Theatre

The time when composers wrote incomprehensibly about their music is long past these days. The programme notes seem to be more interesting than the music. Robert Saxton ran that risk on Wednesday in his verbal description of his new piece written for the Fires of London. *The Sentinel of the Rainbow*. Here was the picture of a god standing beside the rainbow bridge and blowing his trumpet to make all things new. Could the piece possibly live up to such imagery and not sound like the end of *Das Rheingold*?

Yes it could. The work is one of aerial brilliance, in sound, in rhythm and in form. Saxton speaks of a movement of gradual ascent towards the B treble brightness of piccolo, soprano clarinet, high strings and quick glistering piano, but the music is bright and clear, too, when its register is lower. It begins in spectacular brightness, with piano and antique cymbals

Concert

in staccato-chimes of what is bound to sound, from an ensemble so much associated with Maxwell Davies's music, like a fragment of plainsong.

There is a ritual quality here, and perhaps the music is best understood as moving not so much in ascent but rather from this opening pre-choral to exhilarating dance.

The dance is exhilarating because Saxton is able to write music that moves fast and actually goes somewhere. Moreover, he uses the instruments in pairs to spur each other on, flute and clarinet or violin and cello whirling each other into ever headier motion. Then the high energy rapidly subsides, and the beginning returns, not in symmetrical closure, but rather as the prelude to another cycle

activity. That Saxton's exact formal control makes clear.

The remainder of this most substantial programme, which the Fires are touring during the next 10 days, consists of Carter's *Triple Duo* and Davies's *Image Reflection*. *Shadoks*, the little concerto and the contemplative symphony after Saxton's overture.

Davies's piece is particularly well done. Gregory Knowles has thoroughly felt himself into the Gimbali solo; he sniffs the air as if the instrument's acid tones had been converted into an odour - the unsettling odour perhaps of some remaining bad taste as this substitute honky-tonk piano is accommodated into meditation, song and reel.

Paul Griffiths

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David Wall

Covent Garden

He was never a goody-goody, and the best role ever created for him (in a work long since shamefully buried by the Royal Ballet) showed him as a very naughty lad, but what we shall chiefly remember David Wall for is the humanity with which he invested his roles. Wednesday night was, if his present resolution holds, his last appearance on the stage as a dancer, and it was the season's first performance of *Mayerling*, which contains the longest role made specially for him.

Not, alas, a ballet with much humanity in it. MacMillan's melodramatic parody of life in royal and imperial Vienna has one of the stagiest collections of characters imaginable, from a particularly daft group of the tarts apparently indispensable to his dramaturgy to a group of stuffed dummies labelled as emperor, prime minister, older and younger sisters (a small prize to anyone identifying them) and even, slanderously, the emperor's lover. Except for Crown Prince Rudolf and Mary Vetsera, none of them ages a minute in the eight years of the story.

Prince Rudolf alone has a vast variety of incidents. Every possible alternative explanation of suicide is crammed in somehow: drink, drugs, disease, sex, nationalism, politics, parental coldness and Wagnerian love of death all get into the act. It is a measure of Wall's greatness as a dancer-actor that he somehow manages to suggest a consistent suffering person at the heart of it all.

It was good to see him dancing, for this last time, at the top of his form; every step, gesture or look perfectly focused and projected. Good, too, to have one of his earliest remaining colleagues, Ashley Lawrence, in charge in the orchestra pit. There were cheers, flowers, banners, party streamers and quite a few tears. David Wall ended his dancing days, as he began them, with style. We shall miss him.

Dance

David Wall

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Dear Auntie Maude,
Absolutely sublime news!! We're into our 2nd year of the School play Daisy. Pulls it off and it's as big a hit as ever! Claire, (our Head Girl) has been jolly decent all term, and has stopped that beastly Sybil Burlington playing rotten tricks on us new girls. Do let me know when you want to come and see the play again as it's pretty full most nights and we'll have to book tickets in advance. My best chum, Thelma (you remember her?) is an uncommonly good sort and says she will speak out her pocket money on tea and cream cake when you come! When you next write, do send your letter to the Golden Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1, (and not to the School) as it looks like we'll be here for a jolly long time. Lots of kisses, your loving niece, Daisy

P.S. If you want to place me in the most emergency! The number is 01-477 1592

SPECTRUM

Making reality fit the dreams



SOAP OPERA IN ESPERANTO

When McDonald's hamburger joints first arrived in London, the English were transfixed by the production values – the way the ideas of speed, cleanliness and courtesy became living theatre. The "kitchen" part was opened up and you could see everyone, in their uniforms, behaving like people in a thirties musical, shining tiles, silvery steel. That's how things ought to be.

The food really couldn't have mattered less. What really mattered was the way it all looked, which made it fun for kids and a reassuring place for their parents, who had always associated hamburgers with dirt and delinquents.

Before the bomb, the Tory Party Conference was proceeding along the same McDonald's lines, not merely being, managing, cheering the troops but expressing the new Toryism to the world against a brilliant blue background. But McDonald's and the Tory conference are just two examples of the workings of *tableau theory* in everyday life – everyday English life. We're learning it from America.

Tableau theory is my phrase for the American principles of presentation. Take soap operas for example. The people of Britain – along with the peasants of the second, third and any other worlds – watch *Dallas* and *Dynasty* ravenously. You don't need ears; they have such title vignettes, such establishing shots, linking tableaux of such

waxwork clarity that you know from the back of your cave what *The Life* is. You long for it or want to burn it down, or both.

Dallas and *Dynasty* are done in sign language that makes critics who don't realize how they're watched, think they're technically dumb. Thus every time we get an office scene in Ewing Oil the camera pans up the side of the building. This is to show: a) that's where we are, and b) that it's a big place.

The title shots in *Dynasty* show the Carrington "estate" and house from every angle and the title vignette of Alexis features a Rolls-Royce to show she's English and high class. Soap opera is done in Esperanto.

Americans have always liked a person or a thing to look the part. They worry if they don't. The American imagination doesn't like to be fettered by ambiguity or irony; it doesn't like to be clogged with layers of meaning or any of that stuff. This is why America is so consistently good at producing the appropriate dream for the times.

Americans have always done things this way because they've had a peculiar set of problems to deal with. When you have to explain – to sell – to a mass market with massive ethnic and geographical differences, without common assumptions two centuries deep, often without even a common language (Spanish may overtake English by 2000), then you have to mime it out.

Things have always worked differently here; people knew where they belonged, who they were, so they didn't bother expressing it.

There are now people who've made money in the last fifteen years



The stuff that dreams are made of: A scene from *Dynasty*, above left, and the romanticized world of Ralph Lauren

who don't know the rules. It's all up for grabs, for sale. That's why that key American word, *lifestyle*, the word that explains *tableau theory* at a stroke, is so current here now. Shops are mad for lifestyle now, like restaurants. The concept store, the shop that coordinates *The Look* is the big thing.

But we've still a long way to go compared with the mass merchandisers of Madison Avenue, of Seventh Avenue, centre of Ragland New York where they design the clothes, and of Fifth Avenue, where they sell them, from window tableaux of an elegance so daunting they make most of London look like Hull.

The presentation – in advertising and in-store – for all-American brands like Estée Lauder or Ralph Lauren is a perfect *tableau* of what a certain life could be. The superb Lauder advertising photographs will

be collected in a few years. The Ralph Lauren world – a dream England filtered through preppy America and presented in lifestyle shops as brilliantly designed as movie sets – says unequivocally what you're getting.

Our packagers are small beer, so far, lower profile, more apologetic. And the *tableau* imperative still creates massive problems for those prickly journalists, photographers, advertising men and movie makers who want to work big in America but on their own terms. They go in demanding artistic control; they want to keep the subtlety, the ironies of English style. They learn. If they survive, and get the point, they become the people who take you aside and tell you "it won't wash here, you know, all those little Kensington in-jokes... you've got to get out there and hit them between the eyes".

PUTTING A BOLD FRONT ON IT

A brown loaf and a haircut speak volumes. Little things one does – "small behaviours" – the unfashionable social scientists call them – express big themes. For me the biggest small behaviour around now, the most expressive piece of everyday symbolism, is the irresistible rise of the Georgian door.

Britain's favourite door, the door to the Thatcher future, to Princess Diana's fairy castle and, by now, to several million houses in the realm is the Georgian door. Neither the proportions nor the detail – especially the fanlight thing – nor the finish is remotely "right", as the art historians say. But it's the thought that counts.

You see this door everywhere. But everywhere. On my way to work – crossing North London – I pass this small low-rise block of Sixties council flats where everything was originally uniform, rectangular and the original design had glazed doors with a broad low-waisted "chunky" band of wood between the glass panels and a lightweight, ergonomically designed letterbox with no weight or sound to it. But now half the block has Georgian doors – the door.

The door is on owner-occupied houses all over the country. I've seen it in every big provincial city, including Liverpool and in Scotland. What is the thought exactly? Such a door does seem to say *privatisation*, or, on the council flats, a revisionist burst of bourgeois individualism. Georgian doors definitely say trading up.

But above all it says *keep out, you*. Georgian doors are strong and safe and solid, the very opposite of the 'let-the-sunshine-in' glazed 1960s numbers. Georgian doors reflect a very real preoccupation with security everywhere. No doubt some of those millions bought them because they were the biggest strongest looking doors in the catalogue.

Whatever the precise mix of motives the Georgian door is a symbol of an aesthetic (vastly more important than High Tech, Pop Post-Modernism or any of the stuff design writers educated in a certain tradition wish to say is happening) that is spreading across the country at every social level.

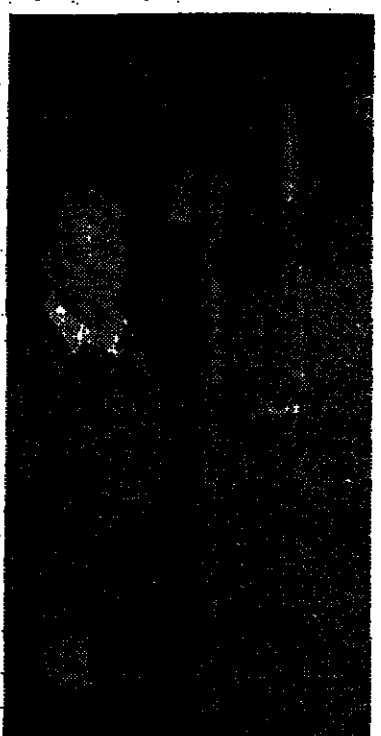
The Georgian Door world is reassuring, for it says that there is some continuity and that things and people have their place, (and some people have a worse one). It is snobbish, potentially, of course, but not just in the old way because it's also the Style of Samuel Smiles Thatcherism now. Mrs Thatcher is hardly a snob about those old things or she wouldn't have the Cabinet she has or be building up the new kind of Tory Party she is.

The neo-Georgian door suits the

style of the kind of successful bootstraps Tory councillor who becomes an MP now. You can't imagine it on the Whitelaw house. This new snobbery may have overtones but it's got a deal of straightforward red in tooth and claw competition there too.

It's full of contradictions because it also bespeaks in a way most left-wing people never understand, the "legitimate aspirations of ordinary people" who want their own places to be nice.

To see of how far we've moved from the sixties to the Georgian door world, think of the symbolic architecture and interiors of then: Those one nation, one world pious pluralist public buildings like the Commonwealth Institute (1962) in London. Or those City of the Future council estates on parkland making stark shapes against the sky. The author is style editor of *Harpers & Queen*. His book, *Modern Times*, is published by Heinemann at £7.95.



Keep out, you: The Georgian door's solid message

Style-watcher
Peter York spots
two fast-moving
changes in the
look of British
life: the arrival
of the American
tableau and the
curious Georgian
door epidemic

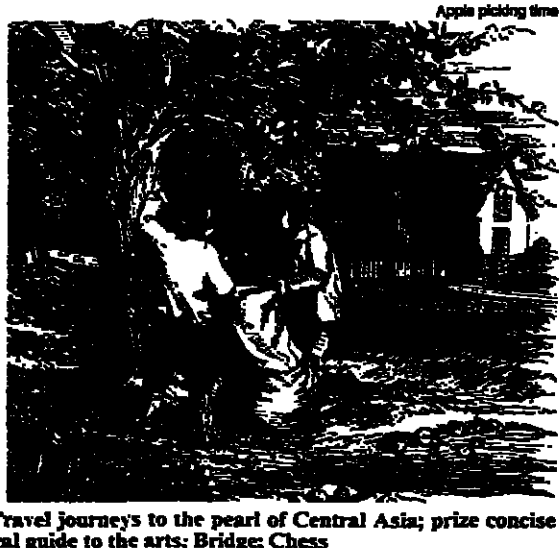
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A cultural after-life for Greek oil drums

moreover... Miles Kington

As befits any first-time visitor to Greece, I have come back with a load of pistachios, olives and sweeping generalizations.

The first two have been consumed. Here are the generalizations, fresh and untouched by knowledge or experience. 1 Most Greeks are the most helpful and friendly people in the world. The rest have all gone to Athens to take up taxi driving.

2 The Greeks have a genius for re-using things that other people would throw away. Who else would have the idea of getting us to pay for the privilege of eating vineleaves?

3 Everyone who writes a book about Greece has a phrase sooner or later about: "The start of my life-long romance with this country of sun and sea..." But it's not really a romance. It is a marriage to Greece, with their books as offspring.

4 The most interesting things in Greece are often provided by what is not there, not by what is. 5 The Greeks drive on the left, except when they see something coming the other way. I met a man in Athens who said that there was very little drunken driving in Greece, and the police never arrested people for it. This, he added darkly, was because they drove better when drunk.

Greek friendliness is self-

evident, even in places where they must be sick of tourists. In Tofos, a popular resort, I stooped to sniff some herbs growing outside a house. In a flash the little old lady inside had come out to pluck handfuls and press them on me. In Mykonos I was foolish enough to lose the keys to a hired car. Another car hire firm lent me a car for as long as it took to retrieve it, without wanting to see my licence or money or anything.

Even Athenian taxi drivers are friendly. In a way, but they suffer from lack of knowledge of the city and from too much pride to admit it. Several drivers got hopelessly lost looking for the same small street in the suburb of Pangrati, even when I pointed it out on my map. Especially when I pointed it out on my map. They were too proud to admit that they could not map read. The same pride was attached to the barman in Loutraki who promised to make me a Bloody Mary and came up with a sweet concoction tasting of jam.

"What on earth did you put in this?" I demanded to know. "Gin, Lemon juice and cherry liqueur," he said.

"What about the vodka and

tomato juice?" I expostulated. "Tomato juice?" he said, his expression not changing. "Tomato juice in a Bloody Mary? Well, I will try it. What else would you like in it?"

The second one was just as bad. He had forgotten to omit the cherry liqueur.

As for their genius for re-using things, I need only mention their penchant for plundering classical sites. Those temples did not fall down – the stones were taken away for other use. I suspect that the present shape of the Venus de Milo is due to the fact that someone had a use for a pair of hands.

The survival of one really well-preserved amphitheatre in Greece, at Epidauravros, came about simply because nobody knew it was there – it was entirely covered in earth and vegetation and looked like another bit of the hillside till it was recently rediscovered, by which time it was too late to loot it for building material.

Nobody ever throws away big olive oil tins, either. They plant flowers in them. More than 90 per cent of the geraniums, basil plants, peppermint plants, and other sweet-smelling or sweet-looking flowers which make the

Greeks as keen gardeners as we are, are rooted in olive oil tins, very often painted brown to look respectable. Bigger shrubs turn up in converted oil drums, although these are often turned into litter bins as well. Greece shares with Trinidad the distinction of having found a cultural after-life for oil drums.

I have, unfortunately, run out of space in which to explain why Greece is often more interesting for what is not there than for what is there. Next time, I hope.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 479)

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2 Rude (9)	8 Sea floor (5,3)	12 Finished (5)	19 Statute (8)	20 Visible (5)
3 Swedish coin (5)	9 Questionable (8)	13 Flipper (3)	21 David's brother (5)	21 Milk liquid (4)
4 Subdue (5)	10 Of small intestine (5)	14 Inquisitive (4)	22 Disturb (5)	22 Beaut (5)
5 Pig's grunt (4)	15 Existence (4)	16 Depressed (2,3,8)	23 Humt (2)	23 Humt (2)
6 Womb (5)	17 Rough leaving hour (1,1,1)	19 Status decline (8)	24 Vitamin B deficiency (8)	24 Vitamin B deficiency (8)
10 Of small intestine (5)	25 Net (4)	26 Road (6)	27 Rebellious (6)	27 Rebellious (6)
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The 'little women' who graduated to a new freedom

Today MPs debate cash cuts which could threaten the future of the Open University. Caroline Moorehead talked to the wives who found independence after studying for a degree

For women something extraordinary has been happening at the Open University. When it first opened its doors in 1971, only a quarter of those enrolled were women. That proportion has now risen to half, and teachers, once the highest category of students, have now been far outstripped by housewives.

And just listen to women students talk - whether they are married, single, unemployed or trying to pursue a career while bringing up children - they are lyrical and testify to altered and vastly improved lives.

Susan Swete, to take one such example, went to a Rudolf Steiner school in King's Langley, near Watford in Hertfordshire, leaving at 17 with six O-levels. She "messed about", then took a job as secretary to a bishop before marrying a chartered accountant. By the time she had two small children, a pony, several dogs, an au pair girl and a few friends with whom to gossip over

'I hunger for knowledge now. It makes me question things'

lunch, she found herself spending a great deal of time alone in her large and comfortable home near Sevenoaks in Kent.

One day she wrote off to the Open University: "The Foundation Course was a real struggle. My heart sank as the OU packages came, plopping through the door. I just didn't have the discipline to tackle them on my own. Then I took the plunge. I saw the children off to school, took the phone off the hook and sat down at the kitchen table."

The second year she took Modern Art and Modernism. The one after, Third World Studies. Next year it will be World History. She doesn't much mind whether or not she obtains a degree: "You see, what happened to me is that I've changed. I had reached the conclusion that I didn't know about anything. I couldn't even read the newspapers, but I have a hunger for studying now."

"It has made me question things. It upsets my husband sometimes: I used to be influenced by everything he said - I never really said anything / thought, I just repeated his ideas. But now I've begun to question values I thought I shared with him. We argue, well, debate really. He thinks I've gone Left-wing. I haven't really; I'm still very conservative in many ways, but I've woken up."

The change has spread beyond the way she thinks: "I

live differently. For instance, I don't give many dinner parties. I've become a bit bored with cooking; the fun has gone out of it now that I find other things more stimulating. I have less social life - by choice. I don't want to sit gossiping over a glass of wine."

Jan Hobbs is in her middle forties, almost 10 years older than Susan Swete. She is a tall, energetic woman, with two grown-up sons, who lives in a terrace house in Muswell Hill, London. She was asked to leave her convent school in Wolverhampton when she was 16 for "bunking off", her mother's death, when Jan was 13, had profoundly unsettled her. She came to London, earned her living sticking insurance stamps as a clerk at a Lyons Corner House, and at 23 married an actor.

She subsequently qualified as a secretary: "I went on working, but I knew I was unhappy. I lacked confidence. I had married a man who was very good with people. I used to trail after him on film sets saying 'I was just a housewife'. I felt very bad about myself."

Jan Hobbs applied for a teacher's training course, was interviewed and offered a place, providing she had qualifications: "I made up a few, and then they found out. It was unbearably humiliating." Others might now have given up; she applied to the Open University: "They offered me a place. I was over the moon. It was the first institution that wanted me for myself."

It took her six years to get her degree, at one credit a year, the average pace, and she is now on her way through the two extra credits that will make it an Honours Degree. Every evening for six years, five days a week, she has gone off to her books for three hours: "If something has been neglected - well, look around you." The garden is indeed a confusion of weeds and piles of unmatched socks sit jumbled on a chair.

In the meantime, however, secretarial work became the administration of a community nursery, a job in marriage guidance and involvement in a housing cooperative. "I am now extremely happy," she says. "I have redeemed my awful sense of failure. Without this, I should have dreaded the age I am now. It would have seemed the end of everything."

Both these women insist that what the Open University has given them is extraordinary, undreamt of confidence. It is a remark repeated by women all over the country, who claim that they have "learned to suss things out" to "stand up for myself" and to "challenge bureaucracy".

Judith Allen is one of a group of ex-students who continue to meet regularly. For her, the

course was particularly hard in that she did it while working as a social worker, bringing up two children, running a house, looking after pigs, being secretary of the parish council and starting a local conservation group.

But as important as the self confidence she says, are the friendships that have come to her through the university, the sense of belonging, "the instant rapport, like Freemasonry". Summer school, the compulsory yearly residential course, has been the highspot. Jan Hobbs agrees: "The intensity and privilege of being able to talk about the subject that has been obsessing you for half a year is very heady."

All these are, of course, success stories, and they share what Elizabeth Daughton, who has been associated with the OU since its birth, sees as the strongest characteristic of OU students: utter determination. A number of students do drop out, particularly during the first year, and summer schools are full of stories of husbands and wives feeling threatened by the new academic interest and opposing it by forbidding all study within the house, so that undergraduates study in garages, in lofts, in bathrooms.

Susan Swete says that she was amazed to hear the husband of one of her friends declare that they would absolutely forbid their wives to join the Open University. Judith Allen, describing the "tennis club" set of Cobham in Surrey where she

'I have gained confidence, friends and a rapport like Freemasonry'

lives, says that she has come across patronising men who say: "I think you're terribly enterprising. What a clever little woman... Can you cook as well?"

It is revealing of how robust the new spirit of confidence makes them that one of the Cobham women, Anita Marshall, declared that her group threw a tutor off their course: "She was terribly rude to us. She made out we were all just dim, silly middle-aged women." The tutor went; the students stayed.

But despite its success the OU is now threatened. As the last of this year's undergraduates arrive to sit their final exams this morning, a debate on higher education will be beginning in the House of Commons. For the Open University, the outcome is crucial: four years of what the administrators say have been stringent economies are to be followed, unless there is a



New horizons: 'I've woken up to life', says Susan Swete



Smiles of confidence: Anita Marshall (left) and Judith Allen



Happier days: 'I no longer feel a failure', says Jan Hobbs

reprieve, by cut-backs so severe that the very nature and spirit of the institution is threatened.

The record of the university, which ends its 13th academic year today, is, say its many enthusiastic supporters, remarkable and largely unsung. They produce figures to prove it: 63,214 graduates, and another six or seven thousand this year; countless more people - teachers, housewives, labourers, pensioners, businessmen - scattered everywhere from the Orkneys to the tip of Devon, engaged in a vast array of courses, from W. B. Yeats to pest management in oilseed rape, by means of television, tutorials, summer school and special OU text books.

"What no one seems to realize is that the mix, the formula dreamt up by Jennie Lee in the 1960s, works," says Elizabeth Daughton, who is head of Art-History in London. "It has succeeded beyond our wildest expectations."

"We thought that we had achieved miracles by streamlining where possible," says the Open University Pro Vice-Chancellor David Grugeon. "We had even done things we thought chimed in with national priorities, like increasing the numbers of science graduates."

'We thought we had achieved miracles by streamlining'

We felt pleased with ourselves. Our marketing side was producing a world-wide turnover of £1.4 million each year, and we were unique: nothing on our scale exists anywhere in the world.

"But now we are going to have to reduce numbers and the quality of courses. The very strength of the university is at risk." What the cuts will do immediately is to force the OU to reduce broadcasts (by more than a quarter) and the number of students (down from 25,600 new entries in 1983 to 18,800 in 1985) while increasing fees (from some £45 per credit in 1971 to about £300 now). All would-be students will worry and some will lose out.

For the women who don't now make it, and might have, it will mean quite simply fewer able to declare as Judith Allen does: "Whatever happens to me now, at the back of my mind I say to myself: 'I am an Open University graduate. They can't take that away from me.'"

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Kidney crush at Brighton

The injuries of the Brighton bombing were complicated by the crush syndrome. This syndrome was carefully studied during the Second World War when it was soon apparent that patients who had been buried under masonry for some time frequently developed signs and symptoms of acute, potentially reversible, kidney failure.

The mechanism of the renal involvement is complex: some of the damage is caused by the shutdown of the blood supply to the cortex, the outer rim of the kidney, following a fall in blood pressure or hypotension, which accompanies extensive injuries and blood loss. Further damage to the kidneys is caused by the release of myoglobin, a protein, from the crushed muscle into the circulation.

Myoglobin, even in the absence of hypotension, has a damaging effect on kidney function, as can be demonstrated in animal experiments, or in a very rare disease where excessive exercise causes muscle breakdown and renal impairment. The compressing effect of heavy masonry also obstructs the blood flow through a limb and thereby increases the likelihood of extensive tissue destruction. Myoglobin is excreted for some days after a crush injury, at any time during this period the kidneys are in hazard.

Fortunately, the number of cases of crush syndrome treated in a renal unit are now very few, although a similar condition is seen in heroin addicts who sometimes develop acute muscle breakdown if unadulterated heroin has been injected.

As the kidneys will recover in time, the aim of treatment is to maintain the patient's biochemical balance by a careful check on diet and fluid balance. If renal failure supervenes dialysis with an artificial kidney can be used.

Safer joints

The inquest on Mrs Jean Adamson, wife of the former Coronation Street actor Peter Adamson, heard medical evidence that she had had rheumatoid arthritis for many years, but died from septicaemia or blood poisoning. The bacteria, staphylococcus aureus, had spread into the blood from an infected artificial knee joint and finally involved the heart. The coroner recorded a verdict of death from natural causes.

Replacement knees are, for various reasons, less common than artificial hips. But the operation, since the development of new techniques, is being carried out more often and experienced surgeons are achieving what are known in the profession as "predictably good results".

In the 1950s and 1960s the knee joint was replaced with a hinge: unfortunately this had to be fixed down the centre of the bone with a large metal pin, which in time worked loose and became a site for potential infection.

The past few years have seen another advance in surface replacement knee joint surgery. The 1980s joint is all important. It is hoped that this joint will prove as successful and longlasting as artificial hips, but should the joint work loose this latest operation allows a fresh one to be inserted.

Mr Hugh Phillips of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, which has been carrying out knee replacements since the 1960s, said: "This operation is for the older age group, or for people whose knees have been destroyed by rheumatoid arthritis. It is designed to keep them doing the ordinary everyday tasks of life: it is not a joint intended for skiers or hang gliders, or even golfers."

Too much heart

The morale of middle-aged squash players took another knock when Leonard Rossiter collapsed at London's Lyric Theatre on October 5. But as Dr Paul Knapman, Westminster City Coroner, points out, press reports that he died of a coronary thrombosis are inaccurate. Although the actor had some coronary heart disease, he was also suffering from a comparatively rare disease causing over-growth of the heart muscle, a cardiomyopathy, and this caused his untimely death.

Sometimes a cardiomyopathy arises as a complication of other diseases, such as amyloidosis, leukaemia, systemic lupus erythematosus or alcoholism, but in other cases the disease has no obvious cause. Mr Rossiter had hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, the cause of which is unknown, although it is

thought that there is a hereditary factor.

In a case of obstructive, or obstructive, cardiomyopathy the muscle in the septum between the two ventricles, the powerful pumping chamber of the heart, becomes irregularly enlarged and obstructs the flow of blood from the heart. If a sudden demand is made on the heart, death can occur. In slow, progressive cases, the patient may complain of chest pain, breathlessness, an irregular heart beat, or signs of heart failure.

Diagnosis can be made by listening for a note added to the usual heart sounds - a so-called mid-systolic short, squeaky murmur - by taking an electrocardiograph which may show a wide variety of suggestive changes, or by investigating the heart with ultrasound, an echocardiogram.

Once the diagnosis has been made the patient is advised to avoid competitive sports or violent activity.

Dr Thomas Stuttford

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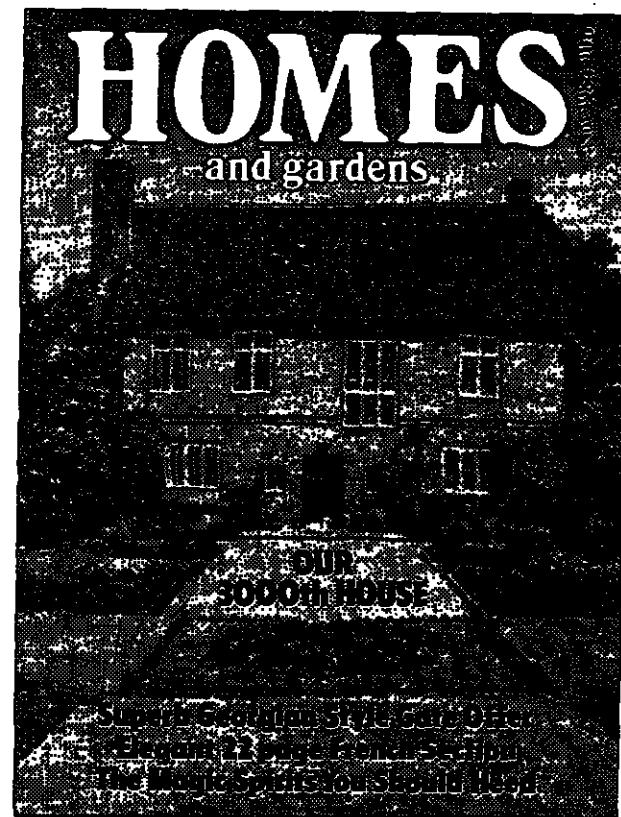
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November

HOMES
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MAGAZINE

THE TIMES DIARY

Send for Maggie

After the disclosure that Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, is to give evidence in public when he appears before the Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs next month, I can reveal that the committee has also elected to exercise its right to call Mrs Thatcher. When the suggestion was mooted, I am told that Norman St John Stevas, a committee member, flinched, and said "Don't you think we're getting into too much hot water?" - to which Labour MP Denis Canavan asked if St John Stevas had lost his bottle. The committee has also summoned before it on Nov 14 Arthur Gavanagh and Desmond Rice, co-authors of the controversial *The Sinking of the Belgrano*. Gavanagh's evidence is likely to prove crucial: not only does he possess a six-hour interview on the subject with Lord Ewing, but he also has the tapes of an exclusive interview he had with Alexander Haig. These reveal that while President Belandine Terry and Haig were negotiating the terms of the Peruvian peace proposals in the presidential palace, the British ambassador to Peru, Charles Wallace, was in the room.

Invisible shadow

Any opinion pollster who tried to predict today's results of the Parliamentary Labour Party's shadow cabinet election. Two backbench members of the "world's most sophisticated electorate" emerged from the secret ballot to pat Falkland Islands MP Henry Ewing on the back and assure him that yes, of course, they had voted for him. A flattered Ewing tactfully had to point out they could not have done so: he was not standing.

Colour blind

During the Falklands war the Post Office miraculously painted the anti-air bomb barrier around its Ulster head office in Tomb Street, Belfast, light blue and white - Argentina's national colours. Republicans in the city and perhaps the Argentines too were heartened by this apparent evidence of support for Argentina's Malvinas claim. Now the barrier has been repainted - in the bright red, yellow-red sandwich of the Spanish flag. Entirely unconnected, I dare say, to Spain's claim to Gibraltar.

● An anonymous Bahrain company advertising for air hostesses in the *Funkin* daily paper *Ar-Rasid* stipulates that applicants must be able to swim. It makes you think.

Francly speaking

Lords and MPs were debating last night whether it was incompetence or Gallie arrogance that President Mitterand's address to both Houses was delivered entirely in French. An interpreter who was to have given a simultaneous translation did not appear, leaving the president's attempt at the occasion just as well received as the planted explosive.

BARRY FANTONI



"Répétez après moi la dynamite est sous la résidence de l'ambassadeur"

Dickens and son

Another blow to Victorian values reaches us from South Africa, where Charles Dickens's only surviving grandson has apparently been traced and interviewed. Charles Tennison Dickens, an 84-year-old retired Postmaster General of India, claims his grandfather had an affair with his wife's sister at the family home in Kent. The illegitimate product, later banished to Australia, was the survivor's own father. "People don't want the truth," Dickens' reputation is as a moralist, a champion of neglected children and family life, grandson Dickens rumbles. In fact, he says, he had "the morals of an alley cat".

Huwduinnit

East Lewisian Conservative Association has expelled Huw Shooter, the dandified Young Conservative fined £200 for his part in the destruction of a CND mock submarine in Brighton. The motion to revoke his membership on the grounds that he had brought the association into disrepute, was passed by 24 votes to 22 on Wednesday evening despite his fulsome apologies. Shooter, who is praying the whole thing blows over before it puts his actuary's job at risk, tells me the Tories have not got rid of him yet. He belongs to "several other" Conservative associations - although, "to save them embarrassment", he would not tell me which ones.

What will Reagan do for an encore?

by Sarah Hogg

"As soon as a president is elected, he is captured by the past." Thus spoke Mr William Simon, who as a secretary ought to know. It is into economic policy that the iron hooks of campaign promises bite deepest. President Reagan has now attached several to his freedom of budgetary manoeuvre; so many, indeed, that it is intriguing to speculate how second-term Reaganomics could possibly develop.

We all know how the president's first term has reached its climax. By a superb piece of timing (given that Mr Reagan was not, like Mrs Thatcher, able to choose his moment), the president is going to the polls just past the crest of a boom, with growth slowing to 2.7 per cent, inflation about one percentage point higher and the dollar giving travelling Americans one heck of a good time in Europe. Unemployment has fallen by 3 percentage points since the recession; the Reagan boom has created about six million jobs.

So why should the president want to change any of his policies next time? Because of his famous budget deficit, which has made the richest nation on earth unsustainably dependent on borrowing from abroad. This borrowing has been drawn in by high American interest rates, which have fallen little even now.

High interest rates (the banks' prime rates are about 8 per cent above inflation, which is a rough measure of the "real" cost of borrowing) have not tipped America

into recession. Its economy is so strong that, to quote one envious British Treasury official, you have to hit it with two bricks to stop it coming. Looking for mundane reasons, American corporations are largely insulated from interest rates by tax breaks on investment. But the housing market is showing the strain, and the conflict between private and public credit demand in the US may yet bring recovery to a painfully precipitate halt. Its growth figures are being steadily revised downwards for the later months of this year.

There is, however, another and statistically plain reason why Reagan needs to act. The high interest rates rebound most savagely on government itself, which has no protection. The vicious circle of high federal deficits, high borrowing, high interest rates and high interest payments on federal debt are eating into the President's budgets alarmingly.

The Reagan administration's forecasts implicitly acknowledge this. Projections for the next term show the federal deficit gently declining from about \$172bn in 1984 to \$139bn in 1989. Although this is based on some dazzlingly optimistic assumptions about inflation and unemployment, the key presumption is that interest rates fall to about 5 per cent at the end of this period.

But no one places much faith in the forecasts of an electioneering

president. The projections which have achieved widest general respect come from the bipartisan Congressional Budget Office. Last February, Mr Penner was forecasting cataclysm. After the president's "down-payment" - his package of measures to reduce the deficit proposed this summer - Mr Penner did his sums again. They gave a brighter picture: that is, one in which the federal deficit rises to \$263bn in 1989, rather than \$308bn. Put more favourably, this means the deficit might not rise in relation to national income, steadying at just under 5 per cent of GNP.

Even so, this is a formidable financial burden, and assumes that Americans are prepared to increase their holdings of government debt from a mere trillion dollars last year to two and a half trillion by the end of the decade. The cost of servicing this debt rises from 11 per cent of federal spending to 16 per cent. And every one per cent difference in interest rates raises or lowers the administration's bills, by the end of the period, by a formidable \$26bn.

President Reagan can only put a brake on this by halting expenditure programmes - or raising taxes. Throughout the campaign, however, he has been closing options. He will not raise taxes; indeed, he will cut income taxes. Now, to the horror of some of his aides, he has committed himself to protecting social security, not just for present but future

recipients. He is locked into a defence programme rising faster than national income. His "discretionary" spending amounts to only about 10 per cent of his budget.

So where are the escape hatches? An American administration is capable of wielding the axe among its employees and their wage bill far more drastically than its British counterpart. On the revenue side, there are rumblings of tax reform which may enable the president to stick to his pledge of lowering income tax rates, while simultaneously garnering new revenue.

Deep within the administration, there is talk of radical tax reform that would sweep away the system of income tax allowances and charge Americans a single flat rate, with extra revenue raised from expenditure taxes.

There is one major snag. In America, tax reform needs a long-term commitment. The slow workings of Congress and of American tax codes make it difficult to generate a quick fix for a gaping deficit: the measures adopted this summer consisted mainly of reducing or delaying tax cuts previously agreed but not implemented. More fundamental change will have a much longer lead time. It does not look a task likely to appeal to an aging second-term president. But most significantly, the issue of tax reform has the support of Republicans likely to have a strong influence on policy-making after the Reagan years.

Denis Herbstein on an improbable City takeover bid



A battle within for Britain's apartheid fighters

MPs. The pickets were acquitted at the Old Bailey and "City" was seen to have noticed another victory.

The nub of this acrimonious argument is: who should AAM be? The City group's high-profile campaign is intended to attract the support of minorities - women's liberation, homosexuals, youth, blacks, and now the miners. But as Bob Hughes, a rare voice prepared to go on the record, says: "We are a single-issue organization seeking to make the general public aware of the real story in South Africa and to expose Britain's role, especially in business, in bolstering apartheid. We are a broad coalition. If we tried to woo all those other movements we would become indistinguishable from any other political party on the left."

AAM has David Steel as one of its vice-presidents, and Jeremy Thorpe, Sir Hugh Casson and the prominent Methodist, Pauline Webb, are sponsors. And, one official added: "We have Tories and even businessmen as members."

But the City group's success has highlighted what many ordinary members see as headquarters' staid and bureaucratic attitude. It happened once before, in 1969, when Peter Hain and the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee sought the movement's

help in campaigning to stop Springbok rugby and cricket tours. AAM refused, but the activists went ahead anyway, interrupting matches and contributing considerably to South Africa's isolation in world sport. After that, AAM joined in.

Again, in the 1970s, leading members of AAM were arrested outside Rhodesia House in the Strand. In general, behind-the-scenes persuasion has been more effective under a Labour government. Now, after five years of Tory government and as society becomes more polarized, many people have become frustrated at the Conservatives' unchallenging policies on South Africa, and more especially, on the independence of Namibia.

Mr Botha's visit to Britain gave the movement an unexpected shot in the arm. Days before his arrival Mrs Thatcher, concerned at the clamour, invited Trevor Huddleston to found AAM with President Julius Nyerere to listen to his views. And as the two prime ministers met at Chequers, the movement brought 50,000 marchers on to the streets of London.

Just as this orthodox style is the heady rhetoric of the Revolutionary Communist Group, it supports uncritically the IRA and whatever organization seems to be capable of overthrowing "imperial-

ism". The group's heartland is the East End, with small but devoted followings in cities such as Edinburgh and Sheffield, all inspired by economist David Reed, formerly Jaffe. Of all the groups on the far left of British extra-parliamentary life it is the most virulently opposed to the Labour Party. "So far out on a limb," says a rival revolutionary, "that it influences no one in the broad Labour movement."

Stuart Holland, the most senior of the parliamentary candidates, is aware of the delicacy of the connexion. "By protesting outside the embassy, and now standing on the City tick, I am hoping to inject greater activism into the movement. But I do not see myself as being associated with the RCG."

The temperature has risen recently with the publication in the latest *Fight Racism! Fight Imperialism* of a letter from the AAM general secretary, Mike Terry, telling City to mend its ways, or else. Membership, he says, should be restricted to people living or working in the one square mile of the City, and their activities should be confined to that patch. The newspaper comments that AAM is "acting like the British police who try to prevent miners picketing in other areas," adding that it would be "quite absurd to confine membership to stockbrokers and similar inhabitants of the City."

On Sunday, the AAM leadership will try to regain control over members of its hyper group. If not, will they be expelled? Bob Hughes comments: "I hope it won't come to that. I don't want to stop all their activities; they are very keen. But it needs tremendous discipline to operate a single-issue campaign with people you normally wouldn't be seen dead with."

unlike Father Popieluszko, were held - and tortured - for no more than 48 hours, and then released. One of the victims found the following "communique" in his belongings after being freed: "We announce the establishment of the Anti-Solidarity Organization (OAS) - the inefficient Jaruzelski group and the bureaucratic security service are not able to eliminate the cancer eating up our society - conspiracy and the fashion for opposition. Solidarity is this cancer. We shall fight this apocalyptic beast..."

Even if there is no direct connexion between the kidnappers and those deep in the party establishment who are unhappy with the general, this venom can be turned to good use by those men who seek to embarrass and weaken the Jaruzelski leadership. The hardliners are not powerful enough to topple Jaruzelski - in practical terms they would need to hold another party congress and change the complexion of the central committee. As long as the general has Soviet backing for his reforms, he stays in place.

But the hardliners can roll back any movement towards a genuinely pluralistic society. They can push hard to make reform a sham. They can send the general slipping down the back of a snake and make him clamber up the ladder again from the bottom. It is a power struggle that could cost Father Popieluszko his life.

Roger Boyes

David Watt

Where Maxwell's bee fails to buzz

The first sensation of anyone who saw or who has, like me, read the transcript of Mr Robert Maxwell's interview on C4's *Face the Press* programme last Sunday must surely be what Bertie Wooster, in moments of stress and forbidding, used to call "a nameless dread".

It is not exactly news to those who have crossed his path over the years in politics or publishing that the new proprietor of Mirror Group Newspapers believes himself to be the reincarnation in a single, sublime, corporeal form of Napoleon, Lord Northcliffe, Andrew Carnegie and Genghis Khan. But it is still a shock to find that these great men, if it is indeed they who are speaking through Maxwell's mouth, have been purged of none of their monomania in the hereafter.

A very few utterances will show what kind of a tycoon Maxwell intends to be: "I could best sum up what is the relationship between publisher and editors of the *Daily Mirror*. It's the same as the president of the US to the Senate - advise and consent." "Well, as far as the story about sub-editing Goodman's column, I plead guilty. I did cut it, it was a bit too long and I believe he will get it was a better column." "My aide who told you that I never admit being wrong must be mistaken. I don't know that I have made any mistakes at the *Mirror* so far."

A natural reaction to this tremendous ego-trip is: "So what's new?" Most British proprietors have been playing for kings of some kind or other, quite apart from the possibility of making money. Journalists hate this, but the fact is that in wanting (as he apparently does) some personal power and a short-cut to recognition by an Establishment that has rejected him on several previous occasions, Mr Maxwell falls into what might be called a conventional pattern. He will not, it seems, be a better owner, hands-on style of Lord Beaverbrook, and not the hands-off style of Lord Thomson.

He is entitled to do so, and sophisticated will console themselves that safety lies in that very principle: a few Maxwells and Murdochos and Rowlands, cutting each other's political and economic throats in healthy competition is a better guarantee of press freedom than a state subsidy doled out by Mr Tony Benn.

Maybe so. But that is not yet the main point at issue. At present the question of whether Maxwell is going to be an interfering owner or not is only a preliminary to another more important one - namely to what ends his interference will lead. Let us return to the C4 interview for guidance.

On the content of his newspapers Maxwell had nothing much to say, except: 1) To repeat that he would support the Labour Party (I note, incidentally, that the new political correspondent says that she will work for the return of a Labour government: so much for journalistic impartiality); 2) That he will never give much space to the SDP until it gets the backing of a major trade union; 3) That he would go on advocating "Troops out of Northern Ireland" in spite of the opposition to the proposal of most of his readers; 4) He is presently in favour of shooting terrorist bombers after summary court martial and without the possibility of a normal judicial proceedings or appeal.

This is (even so far as it goes) an

incredibly flimsy platform for a crusading newspaper, and it is more than a bit dotty as well. The comparison with Beaverbrook breaks down abruptly at this point. That old spider may have deluded himself about imperial preference and the rest, but he knew what he wanted and he knew about propaganda. Mr Maxwell, as his previous political career made plain, has nothing much under his political bonnet except a certain amount of ambition, and a few aimlessly buzzing bees.

Never mind, however, one thinks. Perhaps Maxwell's interference will at least lead to a brighter, more amusing *Daily Mirror*, even if it does not produce any coherent politics. But here again, although it is early days, the only evidence is negative. Nothing has happened at the *Mirror* since he took over, that suggests the slightest journalistic flair on the part of the proprietor. He is not another Lord Clippell. He has no instinctive appeal of presentation. The paper, judged in its own popular terms, is dull, "bitty" and imitative.

Does all this matter? In one sense, perhaps not. The political influence of all popular newspapers has always been patchy and, since the television age dawned, it has become minimal. The continuing obsession about them held by nearly all British politicians is ridiculous. If Sir David English and Sir Larry Lamb were knighted essentially for political services to Mrs Thatcher, as is often alleged, they got their honours under false pretences.

The *Daily Mail* and *The Sun* probably did not win a single constituency - and by the same token *Mirror* readers will know where to stuff Maxwell's political opinions when the time comes.

And yet in another way it matters very much. Having been involved in the early 1960s in the *Mirror* Group's notorious, but ultimately unsuccessful, attempt to make the old *Daily Herald* into a semi-serious popular paper, I had no illusions about the limits of what can be achieved within a truly mass market. But I am convinced that the popular press has a unique function, in helping to cultivate a favourable environment for a mature political democracy.

It helps people to see, however dimly, that politics is interesting, important, complicated and worth arguing about in other terms than spoken or written in the past. Mr Maxwell may have been aware of this potential, but he apparently doesn't know what to do about it himself, and he doesn't seem to be prepared to let anyone else do it for him.

Where he scores, of course, is in the economics of his business. He successfully conveys the impression that he really will shut down his papers if the print unions give him too much aggravation. This ability, which is sometimes been called "the Max Factor" in the case of Richard Nixon and Mrs Thatcher, has enabled them to cow the Russians, the Argentine junta and other undesirable opponents.

It is a useful possession in certain circumstances, of which the present state of Fleet Street is probably one. But its utility is ultimately a sign of weakness. When reasonable expedients fail, send for Thatcher or Maxwell. They may produce a rebalancing product, but at least, we must say, it is better than going out of business.

Philip Howard

To get to the point, I was wrong

We are attracted by opposites. As he thunders down the autostrada, the lorry driver dreams of being Alfred Brendel. The salesman, fearing the South-West wind at it wrestles with the leucian swell or, more realistically these days, waiting for his luggage to appear on the carousel in the Seventh Circle of Terminal One at Schiphol Airport, wishes he were back home on his allotment at Surbiton. And the daily *Journal* wishes he was an archivist, particularly on days when the hurly-burly is raging around the news desk, and the wild beasts of the ink trade are bellowing and trumpeting.

Your journalist is a sixty-metre dash man. The archivist is a marathon runner. The journalist scribbles to a ridiculous early deadline. The archivist stores treasure for posterity. The journalist makes the best of a bad job, and leaves out or fudges whatever he cannot check. The archivist records the truth, or at any rate the last word.

Earlier this year William West discovered a mass of forgotten Orwell papers in the BBC Written Archives Centre at Reading. The House of Duckworth will shortly publish his discoveries. Commenting on the news in this compact basement area, I scribbled without checking that the Orwell papers had been lost because of a filing error, so causing grief and indignation among the BBC's archivists. They invited me down to have a look for myself. Grumbling a bit at losing a day without getting a story out of it, I made a perilous journey to Reading. And behold, the half was not told me.

In case you had not noticed, this is a correction, though I agree that it is a somewhat discursive one. It was Sir William Haley, when Editor of *The Times*, who established the principle that any error, however small, must be corrected in the paper of record. And to show, he meant business, our first correction, concerned punctuation, a semi-colon where we should have put a colon, as I remember.

The corrections were often more entertaining than the news. The best

was a correction by the late Shah of Iran, which occupied a whole column of the front page. They don't make editors like Sir William any more.

I know about the BBC's sound archives, and have worked with them. But it seemed a paradox to me that a broadcasting organization should have one of the great written archives in the United Kingdom. However, when you think about it, all the ancient and artistic people in the kingdom have worked in one way or another for the BBC over the past half century.

It is not surprising that there are some interesting and important letters buried in the mountain of paper. Much of it is unpublished, and its release, for reasons of confidentiality, is a matter of privacy. But it is hot stuff. I can tell you.

You should see Shaw's majestic letter reviewing the first radio production of *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*. If I had been the producer, I should have gone out and hanged myself with a wireless lead.

The reason that Orwell's letters to various eminent people commissioning talks were not filed under his name was that they were filed under the names of his correspondents. In the same way we file our correspondence with the Gas Board under GAS rather than our own names; or, in the real world, we non-archivists stick the foul things under Uncle Henry's stone from the Tweed with a fishing fly painted on it, and hope that they will go away.

It is not the job of the archivist to trawl through her repository of treasures, picking out what might be of transient interest to mayfly journalists. She is the custodian. She cannot predict what is of interest, or what will be of interest in ten, fifty, a hundred, or a thousand years.

"Archives are as the shrines where all the relics of the ancient saints, full of true virtue, and that without dilution or imposture, are preserved and reposed." F. Bacon, more or less, of course. If I were not a journalist, I wish I were an archivist. I should be a quite terrible one. There, will that do, boys and girls?



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BEYOND STARVATION

British drawingrooms have been invaded by pictures of children dying of starvation in Ethiopia and of rows of bodies wrapped in dusty sackings. The emotional reality has struck home of a disaster whose magnitude has been reported more coldly in words for weeks and whose coming has been predicted by aid workers on the spot for months if not years. The present shock is a tribute to the emotive power of television pictures, but also carries an implied indictment of people's powers of imagination.

The first reaction is rightly that aid must be rushed to those in such desperate need. It is intolerable that there should be huge food surpluses in parts of the world while hundreds of thousands – possibly millions – die of starvation. Floods of money have come from private pockets to the aid agencies, which is obviously a help (and good for people's consciences), but can only be a drop in the ocean. This is a matter for governments.

The British Government has immediately donated a further £5m as well as 6,000 tonnes of food. Efforts are being made to stimulate the EEC bureaucracy into immediate action, with some hope of success. It is reported that Russian military aircraft, fuelled with United States help, are being used to help move food within Ethiopia. The Reagan Administration, which justifiably regards the Soviet-backed Government of Ethiopia with some suspicion and disaste has authorized about 45,000 tonnes of relief food aid. Lorries are a top

priority, as there is considerable food in Ethiopia, notably at the congested port of Assab, on the Red Sea, but moving it to the people who need it poses huge problems.

Drought and famine are not new things to Ethiopia. There are records of a disaster in 1540 and history records the "Great Ethiopian Famine" of 1888-1892. In 1965/66 every second inhabitant of some districts of Wollo is said to have died of hunger. The drought that began in 1972 was one of the factors that brought about the downfall of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974 and the coming to power of a military revolutionary government.

If the present disaster turns out to be the worst of them all (which is possible), much of the blame can be laid at the door of Colonel Mengistu's Government. The failure to end the civil wars that have been raging in Eritrea (for 22 years) and in Tigre (for nine years) is the main aggravating factor. The fighting has caused large unproductive refugee populations; it has for years disrupted the sowing and harvesting of crops; and more seriously the government has been accused of diverting aid aimed at the civilian population for the use of the army and of being indifferent to the suffering in some areas.

The Mengistu Government's own commission that investigated the causes of the 1972-74 famine found that "the primary cause of famine was not a drought of unprecedented severity, but a combination of long continued bad land use and steadily increased human and stock populations over decades,

rendering a greater number of people and their animals vulnerable when drought struck". Land reform was one of the priorities of the revolution, but in fact it resulted more in disruption of peasant patterns and food and cash crop production than in real reforms. The Government faced some exceptional difficulties, but it must be recorded that it has failed to provide the sort of agricultural set-up than can withstand droughts, as it and its Russian backers have failed to provide the sort of transport infrastructure that can deal with the need to move food urgently to parts of the country.

Drought will come again to Ethiopia. It is also a recurring misfortune in the parts of the Sahel and Southern Africa which are suffering at present. Aid is all-important at the moment. But once breath can be drawn again, attention should be paid at the highest level and with urgency to the long-term need to ensure that African agriculture is equipped to deal with the sort of natural conditions that will certainly occur. It is known that Africa's population is increasing faster than any other continent, and that its production of food is nowhere keeping pace and is actually declining in places. The remedies are also known: basically, a pricing policy by governments which helps the farmers rather than town dwellers; a concentration on food crops as much as cash crops; a need for sensible marketing systems involving small men and working with market forces. The children dying at Korem have a message for the world about avoiding future emergencies.

JUDGING NATIONAL SECURITY

Of the two main issues to be decided in the *Guardian* appeal the law lords are happily unanimous in deciding the more important in a sense that preserves the full scope of section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981. The section put in statutory form, and hardened up, protection the common law had long afforded newspapers against being compelled in the course of legal proceedings to disclose the sources of their information.

The protection cannot be unqualified, for the public interest it serves may conflict with other considerations of the public interest. The 1981 Act meets this by providing that no court may order disclosure of the source of information unless it is established to the satisfaction of the court that disclosure is necessary in the interests of justice, or national security, or the prevention of disorder or crime.

The present case arose out of publication in *The Guardian* a year ago of the text of a "Secret" memorandum sent by the Secretary of State for Defence to the Prime Minister about how to handle parliamentary and public announcements of the forthcoming arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common. The document had been sent to the newspaper anonymously. The Crown was granted an interlocutory order by a judge instructing the newspaper to deliver up its copy of the memorandum. The identity of the person who sent it

was then speedily discovered. Miss Tisdall was brought to trial under the Official Secrets Act and sent to prison, and *The Guardian* was sorely embarrassed.

The judge of first instance made his order on the ground that the photocopy was the property of the Ministry of Defence which was entitled to get it back. The House of Lords has now declared that that is wrong; that the protection given by section 10 overrides a proprietary right to restoration. That is just as well, otherwise no unauthorized leak in documentary form would be safe – very comfortable for the apparatus of the state; very destructive of an effective press.

The other issue, and on this the law lords divided three and two, was the somewhat artificial one of whether on the evidence before him the judge would have been justified in holding that disclosure was necessary in the interests of national security, had he decided the matter on those grounds which he did not.

All agreed that the document published by *The Guardian* was innocuous, that it was of no value to anyone with evil designs on the national safety, although it was capable of causing political embarrassment, which is another matter altogether. Nor did anyone dissent from the view that in the light of facts subsequently made known it was necessary in the interests of national security that the identity of that mole in that position

should be revealed. Nor did anyone think that the affidavit before the judge on behalf of the Ministry of Defence was anything but perfunctory. What the law differed about was whether the inference to be drawn from that inadequate affidavit were such as to satisfy a judge that necessity in the interests of national security had been made out, or whether the inadequacy of the affidavit vitiated the plea of necessity.

The differing judgments on that point have application only to this case. Of more interest are the indications the reasoned judgments give of the law lords' hesitant willingness to look behind assertions by authority that national security requires this or that. Some are more hesitant or more willing than others. But none was disposed to shelter behind the dictum of the Court of Appeal in 1916 that "those who are responsible for the national security must be the sole judges of what the national security requires".

If that chilling dictum were to rule the law courts without qualification, they would have abdicated from an area of their responsibility to do justice between the citizen and agents of the state. And it is an area of growing extent and importance. Some of the speeches in this case read almost like rehearsals for the Cheltenham GCHQ case, one of greater constitutional import in which judgment is expected soon.

GOOD VISIT, BAD JOKE

If it was a test, the sniffer dogs and the Metropolitan Police seem to have passed it. If it was a joke, the laugh seems to be on the joker. Either way, the affair of the eight-ounce pack of explosives hidden in the ambassador's garden is more a matter for amusement than indignation. The explosive was unarmed, so that there was no danger of an explosion. Commenting on the affair in the House yesterday, Mrs Thatcher seemed confident that an individual was to blame for the trick, even while hapless spokesmen on the French side were gallantly getting in deeper by asserting that the whole thing had been arranged in advance between the British and French security forces. If it had been, or if there had been any organized involvement by the French, that would have been a serious error of judgment. A joke by an individual is a less serious matter.

However, jokes involving explosive substances are apt to be in bad taste. The anti-terrorist squad's time has been wasted,

and it appears likely that the explosives were brought into the country illegally. There may be superficial attractions in the idea of security men on one side setting their opposite numbers small tests to keep them on their toes, but the attractions are outweighed by the need for mutual trust between them in the delicate and sometimes dangerous task of safeguarding world leaders at a time when political assassination is becoming a more and more regular expression of political dissent.

It is natural that there should be a degree of rivalry between security forces at international gatherings. *Esprit de corps* and a proud determination to ensure that safety of one's charge can easily breed disdain for the different practices of other forces working side by side. In the past, it has been customary for the British police to take on the main task of protecting visiting statesmen, and for foreign security men to leave their firearms on the plane. But at the economic summit in June, the

Americans applied heavy pressure to have President Reagan accompanied by armed guards of his own, and permission was given for two to do so. Without being given permission, one of President Mitterrand's bodyguards was found to be carrying a gun illegally at the same conference, and that incident may have rankled on this occasion.

The greater anxiety – and the Brighton bombing is too recent in memory for anyone to be complacent about the dangers – the greater the risk of tension between security forces. But effective protection demands a high degree of co-ordination and trust which can only be damaged by any tendency to treat the security men of other nations as opponents to be outsmarted. It is the terrorists who need to be outsmarted, and these days they are too cunning to permit any distractions in the contest. The prank was a clumsy one, but there is no reason to allow one bad joke to cast a shadow on a successful visit.

Keeping the peace

From Mr B. W. N. Robertson
Sir, Your leading article (October 20) nails the crucial issue in police organisation and control. The surprise about the Police Act 1964 is that it has taken 20 years for a chief constable to say aloud that the emperor has no clothes.

Local or national? It is not just that local variations in policy would

be unacceptable. There is a principle involved. This is a unitary state. Keeping the peace has been a central government responsibility for 600 years; the law is made by the national parliament – indeed local authorities owe their existence to Act of Parliament.

Accountability must be at the level of responsibility and must therefore be to Parliament via the Home Secretary. It would be

intolerable if the intentions of the legislature were to be frustrated by a subordinate body. That is why we are to have a national prosecution service and why we should have a national police service.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD ROBERTSON,
Southcott House,
Clifton Gardens, W9,
October 21.

Action in face of Ethiopian famine

From Father Anthony J. Baxter, IC

Sir, I have never before written to a newspaper but feel impelled to do so after watching the BBC news item of October 23 concerning the famine in Ethiopia. Sadly our sensitivities can become dulled by frequent exposure, through the media, to the sight of world disasters. But this far exceeds anything we have witnessed.

It was appalling and unacceptably sad to see the helpless misery of thousands of our brothers and sisters dying of starvation. A representative of the voluntary relief agencies told us that their combined resources would be totally inadequate in the face of this calamity.

Meanwhile, in this country, at this very time, thanks to our farmers and the benevolence of our local climate we have reaped a bumper harvest and have a huge surplus of food on our hands.

I appeal to our leaders in government and to all members of Parliament of every party to take action immediately to ensure that our surplus is used to feed the starving of Ethiopia. Our politicians, however, can only act as our representatives. I appeal also, therefore, to everyone to contact today their member of Parliament asking him or her to bring this matter urgently before the House of Commons.

There are those in this country who want us to give the world a lead in abandoning weapons of mass destruction; here is a much simpler opportunity of giving the world a lead in sharing our plenty with those who are dying.

If ever there were need for the rich to share with the poor, that need is on our doorstep. Not charity alone but justice demands that we do so. Can we, in conscience, close our ears to the appeal of those starving thousands of Ethiopia?

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY J. BAXTER,
St Mary's Derrywood,
Womersley,
Guilford,
Surrey,
October 24

From Mr C. A. Abrams

Sir, You will have seen or have been told of the horrific television pictures of the catastrophic famine in Ethiopia – like a latter day Belsen or Buchenwald.

In the name of charity

From Dr E. J. Brown

Sir, May I, as chairman of a village charity, comment upon the statements made by a House of Lords select committee on the apparent maladjustments which they encounter in charities (leading article, October 19)?

We are an active charity determined to use our funds in a way appropriate to 1984 – that is to say that we try and provide the material support for the widows after whom the charity is named, and any other elderly individual who might need emergency support. In this field I am happy to say that the social services frequently get there ahead of us and it is at times a question of ingenuity to find how to dispense positive help.

We are not helped by the Charity Commissioners who frequently

make us go round in circles in, for example, an attempt to sell very small portions of land, the rental of which is trivial, but the value of which is considerable to the potential purchaser and of course by agreement to the charity. We are answerable to the parish council, the public, the Church of England and once a year to the meeting of the old folk at Christmas.

I do not think that we are unique and I am sure that throughout this country I have many colleagues who will feel their work is either being criticised as a result of poor information or that their activities are not fully understood by the community.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BROWN,
The Surgery,
Longington,
Lincolnshire,
October 19.

From Mr R. H. Prior

Sir, During the war my squadron used to drop food and clothing to villages in Greece where there was a need, using Wellington bombers – a very unsuitable aircraft – at short notice. I can see no reason why, with 40 years of progress and the availability of our splendidly trained armed services, a massive supply of needed items should not be dropped in Ethiopia tomorrow or the next day at the latest.

It only needs some interested and efficient politicians to do some telephoning to arrange clearance while the Services are getting on with the practical details. I am sure they would rise to it if given the chance.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. PRIOR,
Ivory,
Dark Lane,
Weymouth, Dorset,
October 24.

From Mr R. H. Prior

Sir, May I comment upon your letter (October 17) which rightly identifies the prime issue, namely the future of local government: should councils continue as locally elected bodies responsible within the rules prescribed by Parliament for the local management of a wide range of national services and accountable to the local electorate or should such bodies be replaced by administrative authorities accountable to particular Departments of State?

Only when that issue is resolved need the means of financing local government be reformed – and such reform is long overdue.

If local government on either a single or double tier basis is to continue as locally elected bodies

alternatively, should we remind ourselves that war is not a game, and that once it is started brave men will be in mortal peril and deadly things must be done.

Yours truly,
ROBERT HARDY,
Upper Bolney,
Oxfordshire,
October 16.

The real Wymeswold

From Wing Commander Derek Dudley Martin

Sir, When I commanded the fighter airfield at Wymeswold in 1950 the local cheese factory produced Stilton. We were told that Stilton had always been made at Wymeswold. It was taken to Stilton for sale to the stage coaches and thus got its name.

Yours faithfully,
DEREK MARTIN,
Cobble Wood,
Medmenham,
Marlow,
Buckinghamshire,
October 20.

plausible as part of an offensive than of a defensive strategy.

This is why the United States has been alarmed at Soviet developments in the field. The last time the Soviet Union interpreted American policy as moving towards a first strike capability, the Cuba crisis was the result.

The main arguments against the SDI do not in fact depend on the results of research into the plausibility of "layered defence", and so on.

Most of the proponents of the SDI, including in some contexts Dr Gray, seem to agree that deterrence and "mutual assured destruction" would remain central to the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, were strategic defences to be deployed. It would, however, be at infinitely higher levels of expense, and of risk, and of irrelevance.

Yours etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
October 18.

Youth service as discipline for life

From Mr Charles Irving, MP for Cheltenham (Conservative)

Sir, I have followed with interest the recent debate in *The Times* on the issue of community service. It is an issue developed in the mind of people from all parties and vocations as they attempt to face up to the unrelenting high levels of unemployment in the western world.

I believe in view of the idleness, restlessness and occasional recklessness which the scourge of unemployment incurs and the personal depression which emanates from it, particularly for young people who have still not found their feet in life, there is a strong case for some form of community service and for that service to be compulsory. This idea has already been invoked as a substitute for prison in certain cases and in others as an addition to imprisonment; the product of such service is a better citizen, to the person concerned and to society.

It is essential for those of whatever age who, normally through no fault of their own, have found themselves without useful occupation and reliant on state cash, that their talents and experience should not be wasted but harnessed for some beneficial community purpose.

There is a great danger when the world is fast changing through new technology that the unemployed and particularly the young unemployed

will become alienated and estranged from the general thrust of society. If nothing is done to involve them in their community then they may well end up on the wayside of life with little hope of getting back on the road.

Community service, within the framework of which there should also be a military option, should be able to provide not just an escape route but a discipline for life in which young people in particular can gain experience and techniques enabling them to meet the challenges of the future.

A concerted effort must soon be made and now is as good a time as any to develop a constructive and well organised community service programme encompassing a wide range of options and which will cater for all needs and aspirations.

It should be so constructed as to complement the very valuable contribution of the Youth Training Scheme and together they will be instrumental not only in putting an end to the aimless wandering of streets and lapsing into bad habits associated with idleness but also give new interest and involvement to young people who desperately want something with which to identify and which will give them a new and vital purpose.

Yours sincerely,
CHARLES IRVING,
House of Commons,
October 22.

Local democracy

From Councillor Luffkin Skeet

Sir, May I congratulate you on your leader "Parish pumps in decay" (October 17). It rightly identifies the prime issue, namely the future of local government: should councils continue as locally elected bodies responsible within the rules prescribed by Parliament for the local management of a wide range of national services and accountable to the local electorate or should such bodies be replaced by administrative authorities accountable to particular Departments of State?

Only when that issue is resolved need the means of financing local government be reformed – and such reform is long overdue.

If local government on either a single or double tier basis is to continue as locally elected bodies

alternatively, should we remind ourselves that war is not a game, and that once it is started brave men will be in mortal peril and deadly things must be done.

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Upper Bolney,
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DEREK MARTIN,
Cobble Wood,
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This is why the United States has been alarmed at Soviet developments in the field. The last time the Soviet Union interpreted American policy as moving towards a first strike capability, the Cuba crisis was the result.

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Most of the proponents of the SDI, including in some contexts Dr Gray, seem to agree that deterrence and "mutual assured destruction" would remain central to the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, were strategic defences to be deployed. It would, however, be at infinitely higher levels of expense, and of risk, and of irrelevance.

Yours etc,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2,
October 18.

then the costs of such bodies must be spread more equitably over the local electorate. The present inherent weakness in local government, resulting from a system of representation without taxation leading to an increasing gap between the power to spend and direct political accountability to those who pay for the spending, is destroying local democracy.

The arguments for local taxation to complement the rates are irrefutable. What is needed is the political will to implement such reform.

Yours faithfully,
LUFFKIN SKEET,
Kinkla,
18 Penn Lea Road,
Weston,
Bath,
Avon,
October 18.

Van Dyck portrait

From the Director of the National Portrait Gallery

Sir, In her article of October 19 Mrs Geraldine Norman discusses the painting by Van Dyck's important portrait of Charles II as a boy, which was bought for a relatively small sum at public auction unrecognised as by the hand of the master. As this piece she quotes my colleague, Malcolm Rogers, as saying of one of our trustees, Sir Oliver Miller, "luckily for us he didn't see the painting". Dr Rogers did not make this statement, which, as Sir Oliver is also Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, could suggest that his loyalty as a trustee of the Gallery might be in doubt.

Sir Oliver did, of course, see the painting in the sale-room (no such eminent authority on Van Dyck as he would have missed it), and consulted with us about its acquisition in his capacity as a trustee; no question of competition would have arisen because, as Mrs Norman herself pointed out, there is already in the royal collection a version of the portrait.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN HAYES, Director,
National Portrait Gallery,
St Martin's Place, WC2,
October 23.

Czech prize winner

From the Editor of London Magazine

Sir, I had assumed the clownish letter (October 20) from Messrs Brusak, Pyrsent and Short, mocking Jaroslav Seifert for not devoting himself in his poetry to female tractor-drivers, to be some kind of clumsy academic joke. Apparently it was not. But although it is comforting to learn that these three, from their distant English lairs, admire the early, youthful Communist Seifert, their view of his later poetry as "sentimental drivel" and "of mawkish self-pity" suggests a sad enslavement to ideology.

Incidentally, Professor Zeman in his letter of the same date is not quite accurate when he remarks that very little of Seifert's poetry has been translated. We published in *London Magazine* apart from single poems earlier, 18 pages of his work in our issue of February, 1977 and 12 pages in October, 1981.

In addition, *The Plague Column* was published here in book form by Terra Nova and *An Umbrella from Piccadilly* by ourselves last summer; all these in translations by Ewald Osers. Not exactly negligible, and *An Umbrella from Piccadilly*, which sold out its first edition on the afternoon the Nobel Prize was announced, is again available in both hardback and paperback.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN ROSS, Editor,
London Magazine,
30 Thurloe Place, SW7.

Two-point turn

From Mrs Peter Lockley

Sir, My father taught me Dr Peter Perkins' two-point turn (October 5) some 29 years ago, having learned it himself on an advanced driving course in the 1920s (rue, I believe, by the Rolls-Royce company). He did, at the same time, point out its inherent disadvantage. One ends up on the wrong side of the road!

Yours faithfully,
OLGA E. LOCKLEY,
Gibstock Cottage,
Wimborne,
Dorset,
Lanushire.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Stock Exchange looks to the individual

The powerful lobby on the Stock Exchange Council in favour of a modified version of the present system of personal membership of the market after the 'big bang' is winning the day.

The Council is due to publish new draft rules on membership before the end of the year and these are now almost certain to opt for a system of individual nominations as the best way of providing the market's membership rather than the system of corporate seats most commonly used by overseas exchanges.

The decision will cause consternation among banks and other companies that have bought into Stock Exchange firms in the belief they will eventually be allowed to take full control of those firms and the exchange. It could also be seen as unfriendly towards American and Japanese stockbroking firms.

But the emerging consensus within the Council is that personal membership provides the best way of regulating the market. Before 1970, the Stock Exchange used to operate a system of nominations and it is intended to revive this. Anyone interested in becoming a member of the Exchange would have to purchase the right of nomination from an existing member or from the Stock Exchange. Stock Exchange firms would be required to hold a set number of nominations according to their size. So newly created firms coming into the market would have to buy nominations either from members wishing to retire or from the Exchange itself. In addition, newly created firms will have to pay a higher rate of the Stock Exchange tax, the "charge for general services," though this will leave entry costs lower than for many overseas exchanges.

A system of individual nominations will mean that in many important respects 100 per cent owners of stock exchange firms will not have full control over those firms. Stock Exchange members will be answerable to a higher authority.

Mr Robin Hutton, director general of the Accepting Houses Committee and a member of the Stock Exchange liaison committee, said: "This system is certainly workable but it is not the one we would prefer. The Stock Exchange seems to think it is in a stronger position than it actually is. Nobody has to use the Stock Exchange to trade securities and if the terms of entry are incorrect, they will do their trading elsewhere."

Supervising the building societies

The Treasury, despite reported misgivings over the Bank of England's handling of the Johnson Matthey affair, appears to be prepared to hand over the role of building society supervision to the Bank.

Mr Ian Stewart, the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, addressed himself yesterday to the loose ends remaining after the publication of, and responses to, the Government's green paper on building societies.

The precise nature of building society supervision in the new era has been one of those loose ends. Mr Stewart, while arguing that the present system of supervision may be adequate for some time ahead, looked towards the day when building societies will be supervised as banks, and under the same supervisory authority. Unless the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies is planning to diversify into banking supervision, this can only mean the Bank of England.

Building societies are less concerned by who is doing the supervising than what the supervisors will be focusing on. This, in the view of the Building Societies'

Association, should mean the quality of assets, the riskiness of the business and the quality of management.

The BSA is pleased by what appears to be a softening of the evident distaste green paper line for the idea of societies being allowed to expand onto the Continent. Mr Stewart said that more interest had been shown in this than the Treasury had expected, and that it was being considered sympathetically.

Sinking feeling for 'Chunnel' lobby

One passing reference at an evening banquet: the Channel tunnel lobbyists have hardly had the kind of ringing endorsement from President Mitterrand's state visit this week that they must have been wishing for. The "Chunnel" was not even on the agenda of President Mitterrand's talks with Mrs Thatcher, according to Downing Street, and the renewed enthusiasm which is said to be shown for the project by a number of Cabinet ministers has yet to reach the surface, if it is there at all.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that - for the moment at least - the lobbyists' attempts to build up a new head of steam behind their pet project are running ahead of events. Sir Nigel Brookes, the chairman of Trafalgar House, seems to be taking a similar view: he says he is willing to take over from Mr Ian MacGregor as the chairman of the Euroroute consortium (in which Trafalgar has a slice of the action) as soon as the Government shows some sign of taking a more positive interest. As of yesterday, he had not taken up the reins.

The British Government has made its own position clear - there will be no financial guarantees. It says it is now up to the consortiums to prove their schemes can go ahead on that basis. The bankers and financiers, meanwhile, need to know what the political treaty is likely to say before they can promise to deliver the cash. The French and British governments have to talk to each other.

The one sure conclusion is that there will be no commitment to Channel tunnel for a while yet.

Limp last word from Dunlop

The lengthy statement which Sir Maurice Hodgson, chairman of Dunlop Holdings, delivered on Wednesday was clearly intended to be the final word on the embarrassing dispute over whether the American chief executive of his choosing should run the company or whether he should hand over the reins to Sir Michael Edwards.

Sir Maurice was right to make his statement, but he is wrong to expect the matter to be laid quietly to rest while the banks and the board try to extricate themselves from the unfortunate position they have got themselves into. It cannot be stressed often enough that the important thing for Dunlop, its employees and its shareholders is for the capital reconstruction to be agreed and put in place.

Questions of pride and personality should not be allowed to overshadow this simple but all-important fact. The responsibility for the delay in reaching agreement now seems to lie with the banks. Sir Maurice sounded uncharacteristically defeatist when he said: "There is really nothing more the company can do." If this is the case, then it does not inspire hopes for an immediate solution to the problems.

Charter and institutions agree Johnson Matthey compromise

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

A compromise has finally been hammered out over the terms of a £25m capital injection into Johnson Matthey plc, the precious metals refining and industrial group which lost £150m when its banking subsidiary was rescued from near-collapse by the Bank of England.

Charter Consolidated, the main shareholder, was due to provide the capital in the form of convertible preference shares which would eventually have increased its stake in Johnson Matthey from 27.9 per cent to 46 per cent at the equivalent of only 56p a share. But Charter has conceded some ground to unhappy institutional shareholders advised by Kleinwort, Benson, who felt the terms were unduly generous and overrode their preemption rights.

The revised package will now give all other shareholders the chance to subscribe for 12.8 million of the 25.26 million 6 per cent convertible preference

shares of £1. But Charter will still underwrite the whole package and will end up with at least 33.3 per cent of Johnson Matthey or up to 46 per cent, depending on whether other shareholders take up their rights.

The deal clears the way for discussions between the Johnson Matthey board and BP, which recently built up a 3.57 per cent stake and wants further information before deciding whether or not to launch a takeover.

The Johnson Matthey board, advised by S. G. Warburg, the merchant bank, has now agreed to make further information available to BP and discussions may begin today. BP first looked at Johnson Matthey several months ago and it is interested in a number of the company's activities which would fit into BP's strategy of moving from technology-related areas.



Neil Clarke: expected to stay on

Details of the £25m preference share package will be sent out as soon as possible to shareholders. Charter originally agreed to put up the money during the all-night session when the Bank of England agreed to take Johnson Matthey Bankers off Johnson Matthey plc's hands, providing the latter

contributed £50m towards likely losses at the bank on top of its existing £100m investment. The £25m injection was also an important element in banks agreeing to a £250m credit line for Johnson Matthey plc to help preserve confidence.

At some stage Johnson Matthey will need further capital and a rights issue of up to £100m has been mentioned. There are also likely to be board appointments soon at Johnson Matthey plc.

Mr Neil Clarke, Charter's chief executive who came in as chairman of Johnson Matthey after the rescue, is expected to stay on for the moment. But there is speculation that a chief executive may be appointed at Johnson Matthey.

Johnson Matthey's shares closed up 5p at 133p yesterday. Before the rescue, they were trading around 240p but the fact that they subsequently settled comfortably above 56p was one reason Charter finally conceded ground to the institutions.

Inflation problem for Treasury

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The Treasury, which has handed over the task of reining back public spending to Lord Whitehead's ministerial "star chamber", faces a new problem this year.

The initial forecasting exercise for the autumn economic statement, due next month, shows inflation in the first half of 1985 running above the 4 per cent forecast at the time of the budget. A figure of about 5 per cent has come out for the first half, declining to about 4.5 per cent in the second half.

The difficulty is caused by the fact that May 1985's inflation rate will be used as the basis for next year's social security uprating, and so will be higher than allowed for in the plans. Also inflation in recent years has tended to undershoot Treasury forecasts, with volume overruns on spending offset by lower inflation factors.

This time the helpful effect will not be present, adding to the difficulties of hitting public spending targets.

Persistently high earnings growth, now feeding through into higher unit labour costs, and the muted effect on import costs of sterling's decline, are the main factors in the less encouraging inflation outlook. The star chamber's progress on limiting public spending to the 1985/86 planning total of £131.6 billion (the White Paper total of £132.1 billion, adjusted at budget-time for the abolition of the national insurance surcharge) has been slow.

The major spending departments appear to have fought off most of the Treasury's demands for cuts, arguing, as with the question of inflation next year, that much of the projected overspend for 1985/86 is outside departmental control.

Public Expenditure Plans (£ bn)		
	1984/85	1985/86
Social security	37.2	38.5
Defence	17.0	18.1
Health	15.4	16.3
Social services	13.1	13.5
Education	12.6	13.1
Planning total (including others)	126.2	131.6

Source: Treasury

Norway may reverse cut in oil price

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Britain, Norway and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are set to carry on their cat-and-mouse game over oil prices until next week when Opec officially announces a cut in its production quota.

Norway yesterday gave a clear indication that its official price for North Sea oil will be restored to the \$30 a barrel mark by December, but Britain is keeping its price 35 cents below the official Opec marker price of \$29.

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, has succeeded in winning assurances from the main non-Opec oil exporters that their price will not fall below the official Opec price.

He appears to have convinced Norway to restore its price to world levels and to have convinced Nigeria that it should return to the official Opec price level.

Shaikh Yamani said yesterday in Lagos that he was confident that Nigeria would reverse its price rise.

He said: "I am extremely confident that the present situation will be reversed."

Norway now seems to have

ICI profits set to top £1 bn

By Ian Griffiths

ICI is firmly in line to break the £1 billion pretax profit mark this year after better-than-expected third quarter results.

This is traditionally the quietest period in the ICI calendar but the dip in trade was much lower than in previous years and yesterday the company reported taxable profits of £248m against £147m last year. For the nine months to September 30, ICI's profits were £780m compared to £445m in 1983.

At the interim stage, some stockbrokers were sceptical that ICI could break the £1 billion barrier, but the weakness of sterling has benefited the company substantially and last night forecasts were being increased to around £1,050m.

The group's turnover in the first nine months has increased from £6,046m to £7,274m and the company estimated that around £200m of this increase is attributable to currency fluctuations.

The pharmaceuticals division produced the best performance in the third quarter but in the year to date ICI reported higher sales in all its business sectors.

Tempus, page 21

Atlanta stops bid

Atlanta Investment Trust has effectively thwarted a £5.6m takeover bid from Grovobell Group by taking out a temporary injunction against its sponsoring stockbroker, Stotham Duff Stoop. The injunction prevents Stotham, also brokers to Atlanta, making the bid on behalf of Grovobell. Stotham declined to comment. The firm may challenge the ruling at 24 hours' notice before November 1, when the temporary injunction expires.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1130.1 up 4.7 (high: 1131.3; low: 1127.0)
FT Index: 870.0 up 3.8
FT All Share: 534.21 up 1.95
Saxones: 18.924
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 101.88 up 0.16
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1,216.21 down 0.22
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 11,151.52 down 27.11
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 1,054.71 up 0.40

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling Index: 75.2 up 0.3 (range 75.2-74.9)
\$1.2265 up 40 pips
DM 3.69 down 0.0050
FF 11.34 up 0.0050
Yen 299 up 0.50
Dollar Index: 140.6 down 0.2
DM 3.0110 down 0.0110
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2275
Dollar DM 3.0105
INTERNATIONAL
SDR 0.819420

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 10%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week fixed 10% - 10%
3 month interbank 11% - 11%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10 - 9%
3 month DM 5 1/4 - 5%
3 month FF 10 3/4% - 10 1/4%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.75 - 12.25
Fed funds 9 1/4%
Treasury long bond 10 7/8% - 10 7/8%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5, to October 2, 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$339.90 pm \$338.50
close \$339 - \$339.50 (\$276.75 - 277.25)
New York (latest): \$340.20
Kruggerand (per coin): \$349 - \$350 (\$265 - 266)
Sovereigns (new): \$80 - 81 (\$265.25 - 66)
*Excludes VAT

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SCHRODERS - SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR £10,000+	7.64%	10.92%
M & G/KLEINWORT BENSON - HIGHER INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNT	7.60%	10.85%
BARCLAYS - PRIME ACCOUNT	7.46%	10.65%
BANK OF SCOTLAND - MONEY MARKET CHEQUE ACCOUNT	7.41%	10.58%
TYNDALL - MONEY ACCOUNT	7.36%	10.51%
BRITANNIA/CATER ALLEN - HIGH INTEREST CURRENT ACCOUNT	7.33%	10.47%
MIDLAND - HIGH INTEREST CHEQUE ACCOUNT	7.27%	10.38%
SAVE & PROSPER - PREMIER HIGH INTEREST BANK ACCOUNT	7.07%	10.10%

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* Interest rates shown are the annual percentage rates where interest is compounded. Interest rates may vary. Source of comparative rate information: F.T. Money Market Bank Accounts, 24th Oct. 1984.

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Please send full details and an application card. Minimum investment £100. Maximum £30,000 per person, £60,000 joint account. I/We understand that rates may vary and interest will be credited to the account half yearly.

Full name(s) Mr/Ms/Miss _____ T28

Address _____ Postcode _____

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NEWS IN BRIEF

New terms by Carless 'worse'

Premier Consolidated's chairman, Mr Roland Shaw, last night urged his shareholders again to reject the unwanted bid from Carless Capital.

The revised terms are worse than the original ones, he said, and would leave Carless financially weaker. Carless could be forced to resort to another rights issue, knocking its shares price - already down 50p - even further. Carless' offer closes next Thursday.

● ETAM, the women's wear retailer, has announced pretax profits up from £2.3m to £3.1m for the 32 weeks to September 8 in the first set of figures it has released since obtaining a Stock Exchange listing in June. The interim dividend is going up from 0.75p to 0.9p. Tempus, page 21

● AIR LINGUS, Ireland's national airline, has bought another two Belfast-built Short 360 commuter airliners, bringing the number of its fleet to 36. The new aircraft will be used for short-haul flights up to four hours. Neither Aer Lingus nor Short Brothers have formally announced the £7m deal.

● THE MANAGING board of Telefunken, the German radio and television maker, has resigned over differences with Thomson, its French parent company. Mr Bernard Gilliot, chairman of Telefunken's consumer product marketing in West Germany, is expected to replace Mr Josef Stoffels as managing board chairman.

McKechnie discloses £4m 'fraud'

By Christopher Dunn

Evidence of fraud worth more than £4m has been uncovered in the Australian interests of McKechnie Brothers, the West Midlands engineering group. Mr James Butler, chairman revealed to possible fraud yesterday, after announcing the group's interim profits.

The possible fraud only came to light about 10 days ago, and has been reported to the appropriate Australian authorities, after the group chairman flew out to Australia. Prosecution may or may not follow, Mr Milner, group finance director, said.

It is understood that the affair involves misappropriation of funds rather than commodity speculation. The group hopes the scale of the provision, fixed after debate with the Australian auditors, will prove conservative. The group stressed last night

that it was still investigating the situation. "We don't know how long it has all been going on", Mr Milner said.

The group's Australian interests mainly involve manufacture of plastic produce boxes. Annual sales of about £8m normally generate close on £1m profits.

"The group is completely stunned by all this", said Mr Milner.

Maxwell sparks bitter fight with £43m Waddington bid

By William Kay, City Editor

Mr Robert Maxwell, the publishing millionaire, yesterday sparked off a City controversy when he made a renewed £43m takeover bid for John Waddington, the Monopoly, and playing cards group.

The bid, from Mr Maxwell's British Printing and Communication Corporation, is a straight 500p a share cash offer, although a convertible loan stock is being put together as an alternative. On the news, Waddington shares leaped from 465p to 535p before settling at 525p. A bitter fight is in prospect.

The controversy concerns negotiations which have been taking place for the past few weeks over Mr Maxwell's 23 per cent stake in Waddington, held through his private company, Pergamon Press. Mr Maxwell had said he wanted to sell it and Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank acting for Waddington, was offering to

buy it and place the shares with other investors. It is common ground that Kleinwort offered 390p a share and on Monday of this week raised to 410p. The next day they withdrew the offer altogether.

Mr Maxwell said yesterday: "Nonsense. They could have set a deadline for us to reply. That is the traditional way to negotiate. My advisers feared that Kleinwort withdrew because Waddington was about to make a bid for another company which would have further diluted our percentage holding. So we acted."

Waddington denies any such intention. But Kleinwort has failed in what was its highest priority, to prevent Mr Maxwell renewing his siege of Waddington. Last year his £13m offer was narrowly defeated.

The latest bid is worth £43m because Waddington's equity has been enlarged by a rights

STOCK-MARKET REPORT

Tesco leads surge in foods

By Derek Pain

The prospect of more tasty takeovers sent food shares romping ahead on the Stock Exchange yesterday.

Gains stretched into double figures with the high street retailers attracting much of the excitement.

According to Datastream, food retailers advanced by 2.1 per cent. Leading the pack was the Tesco supermarket chain, a stock which is not renowned for sharp price movements.

The shares jumped 9p to a 209p peak, encouraging chartists to talk about further progress. At one stage this year they were 155p.

Plasurama, the amusement machines to casino business, should achieve profits of £26m in the present 15 months period, or £23m on an annualized basis. L. Messel, the broker, believes the shares, down from a 420p to 330p, are "on an undemanding rating".

But Tesco, which according to some calculations, is now the largest grocer in the land, was not the only high street name to achieve its best price.

Argyll Group, the Lipton's and Presto chain headed by Mr James Gulliver, raced 7p to 217p. Associated Dairies was 6p better at 192p and J Sainsbury was 4p better at 290p.

Dee Corporation, now touring the Scottish institutions, gained 5p to 177p, also a peak.

William Law, the Scottish supermarket chain thought by many observers to be the next bid victim, surprisingly failed to share fully in the fun. After briefly touching a new 498p high, the shares closed at 495p.

Food manufacturers were also in demand. Rowntree Macintosh struggled off the latest bid denial - from the American Nabisco group - to

advance a further 12p to a 384p just before the close.

This year the food industry has enjoyed some spectacular takeover action. Unilever beat Tate & Lyle for the Brooke Bond food group and on the retailing front Argyll absorbed Amos Hinton and Dee swallowed Lennons.

The number of important and attainable names are shrinking and the City confidently expects an array of bids and deals, with mergers within the industry as well as outsiders trying to move in, within the next few months.

In addition profit prospects are often encouraging despite margin pressure on some fronts. Away from the busy excitement on the food pitch, the market witnessed a turmoil in oil shares. At one stage prices were sharply higher as dealers thought the Norwegians were retreating on their price cut.

Then came a denial. Later Shaikh Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, said that the Norwegians were coming back in line with Opec on crude oil prices.

It was all too much for the market. Most oils ended a few pence higher although well below their best level on the day.

The market generally enjoyed a firm underpinning with gains outstripping falls. The FT 30 share index closed 3.8 points higher, slightly below its best level of the day, at 370.0 points.

The FT-SE index finished at 1,130.1 points, up 4.7 points. Although the calling off of the pit deputies' strike provided some encouragement, the continued intransigence from the miners was a counter-balancing factor.

Imperial Chemical Industries duly obliged with its third quarter profits towards the upper end of the forecast range.

The figures supported City hopes that for the first time ICI's profits will cross the £1 billion mark. Analysts' profit projections are now about £1,050m.

ICI's shares ended 6p up higher at 676p. But there was little ripple effect and the figures had only a modest impact on market sentiment.

Government stocks had a firm session as sterling held on to its new found strength. But the market lost a little of its exuberance just as it closed.

Trafalgar House jumped 11p to 314p, with the market short of stock. The price jump was also helped by the recent heavy option trading in Trafalgar. The group once again denied that its Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly, is being sold.

New time buying, of course, influenced many prices. DRG Group, one of the market's takeover favourites, rose 4p to 172p on the theory that the long expected bid will materialize in the next account.

A trio of USM newcomers made brisk debuts. Craven Lodge & Knight Group, a new product development consultancy, opened at 134p and hit 141p. They were placed at 115p.

Breakmate, a drink and snack vending machine group, achieved 109p against a 100p placing price. The shares closed at 110p, finished at 114p after touching 116p.

Atlantic Investment Trust, where Grovett nurses take-over hopes gained 1p to 130p. Albac Investments, formerly Greenport Properties, rose 1 1/2p to 144p following a swing into profits.

Reckitt & Coleman shares added on 6p to 556p on the news that shareholders approved the proposed acquisition of Australian company

Nicholas Kiwi at yesterday's extraordinary meeting.

If rival bidder Consolidated Foods of Chicago does not come back with a higher bid in the next few days, the board of Nicholas Kiwi is expected to switch its recommendation from the Consolidated bid to the revised Reckitt bid.

Reckitt holds 16.8 per cent of Kiwi's equity and would like to add to its stake, but the shares are being very tightly held. Under Australian takeover rules if it buys in the market now at a higher price than that mentioned in the offer document -

Harvard Securities, the licensed dealers with Britain's most active over-the-counter market, has comfortably raised the £1.9m it sought by offering shares at 42p each. The share sale, which capitalized Harvard at £12.6m closed yesterday, heavily oversubscribed. The shares will be traded on the over-the-counter market.

AS4.30 a share (£3) - it will have to pay the same higher price to all shareholders.

Shares of E.O. Boardman, the textile group, were suspended as the company announced what is in effect the reverse takeover of the Kingsley and Forester clothing business. The company is issuing up to 47.1 million shares for K and F.

British Printing and Communications Corporation was unchanged at 178p on the £43m bid for John Waddington. Holiday issues were unsettled by the collapse of two more travel firms. Both Intasun and Horizon Travel ceased.

Equity turnover on Wednesday was valued at £283.34m from 15,521 deals. City bargains were 2,855. Total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 157.1 millions.

COMPANY NEWS

IN BRIEF

● **BARHAM GROUP:** Terms have been agreed for the acquisition by Barham of Plazmoor, which provides computerized typesetting services, primarily to specialist financial printers. Applications will be made for the listing to be restored as soon as possible following the EGM on Nov 9 and dealings are expected to resume on Nov 15.

● **TRIDENT COMPUTER SERVICES GROUP:** year to July 31. Figs in £000. Turnover 3,843 (3,377). Pretax profit 229 (101).

● **ACIS JEWELLERY:** Half-year to July 31. The Directors consider that a sustained period of profitability is necessary before dividends are resumed. However, in order not to prejudice the group's ability to achieve Trustee Investment Acts status, a nominal div of 0.001p is declared. Figs in £000. Turnover 1,740 (1,988). Pretax loss 195 (205).

● **CAPARO INDUSTRIES:** has received acceptances for 6.3 million ordinary shares in Fidelity (about 55.9 per cent). Caparo now owns or has received acceptances for 10.35 million shares (about 91.8 per cent).

● **NEW AUSTRALIA INVESTMENT TRUST:** Year to Sept 30. Div 0.4p (1.5p). Figs in £000. Turnover 154,224 (132,593). Pretax profit 5,106 (3,941). Capital spending in the year ahead will depend on the timing of new developments and is currently estimated at £7m. The company has started the current year strongly.

● **WM LOW:** year to Sept 1. Total dividend 10p (8.6p). Figs in £000. Turnover 154,224 (132,593). Pretax profit 5,106 (3,941). Capital spending in the year ahead will depend on the timing of new developments and is currently estimated at £7m. The company has started the current year strongly.

● **HENAR:** Half-year to June 30. Int. div. 0.7p (nil). The board intends to recommend a final for 1984 of 2.1p. Figs in £000. Turnover 5,548 (2,632). Pretax profit 519 (878).

RECENT ISSUES
Addenda (cont) to Oct 11 (4p)
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Addenda B & Q (10p) (47)
Addenda C & R (10p) (47)
Addenda D & S (10p) (47)
Addenda E & T (10p) (47)
Addenda F & U (10p) (47)
Addenda G & V (10p) (47)
Addenda H & W (10p) (47)
Addenda I & X (10p) (47)
Addenda J & Y (10p) (47)
Addenda K & Z (10p) (47)
Addenda L & AA (10p) (47)
Addenda M & AB (10p) (47)
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Contempt Act can defeat owner's claim to his property

Secretary of State for Defence and Another v Guardian Newspapers Ltd

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge of Harwich [Speeches read October 25]

Section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 was to be given a wide construction and its general tenor upon a court requiring disclosure of sources of information was subject only to the four exceptions in the section — the interests of justice or national security or the prevention of disorder or crime.

Accordingly, the section could defeat an owner's claim to recover his own property; and it was sufficient to attract the protection of the section that the order could, though not necessarily would have the effect of disclosing the source of information.

The House of Lords so held unanimously but were divided on the question whether, on the evidence before it, the Court of Appeal had been correct in holding that the interests of national security had required that identity of the person who had disclosed to *The Guardian* a memorandum of the Secretary of State for Defence entitled "Delivery of Cruise Missiles to RAF Greenham Common — Parliamentary and Public Statements" and classified "secret" should be established forthwith and that section 10 had afforded the newspaper no defence.

The majority (Lord Diplock, Lord Roskill and Lord Bridge) held that national security had required delivery up of the document to assist in the identification of the civil servant who had disclosed the document. Lord Fraser and Lord Scarman, dissenting, held that the Crown had not adduced sufficient evidence before the Court of Appeal and Mr Justice Scott.

Following the Court of Appeal's dismissal of *Guardian Newspapers Ltd's* appeal (*The Times* December 17, 1983; [1984] 2 WLR 268) from Mr Justice Scott's order (*The Times* December 16, 1984) that they should return to the Secretary of State for Defence and the Attorney General a photostatic copy of the document, examination of it had enabled the civil servant responsible for its anonymous delivery to *The Guardian* to be identified as a clerk employed in the private office of the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, Miss Sarah Tisdall.

The House of Lords dismissed *Guardian Newspapers' appeal* but directed that there should be no order as to costs.

Section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 provides: "No court may require a person to disclose, nor is any person guilty of contempt of court for refusing to disclose, the source of information contained in a publication for which he is responsible, unless it is established to the satisfaction of the court that disclosure is necessary in the interests of justice or for the prevention of disorder or crime."

Mr Sydney Keenridge, QC and Mr Peter Fraser, for *Guardian Newspapers*; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr John Mummery for the plaintiff.

LORD DIPLOCK said that section 10 was concerned solely with the power of a court of justice (or any other body exercising the judicial power of the state) to order a person to disclose the source of information contained in a publication for which he was responsible; a power which was exercisable only where the identity or nature of such sources was relevant to some issue that fell to be determined by the court in the particular proceedings.

Unlike the old "newspaper rule" at common law (*BSC v Granada TV Ltd* [1981] AC 1096, [1979] 99), it was not limited to disclosure upon discovery where disobedience to the order for discovery would fall into the category of a civil contempt; it applied also to disclosure in response to a question put to a witness at the trial, where a refusal to answer a question ordered to be answered by the court would constitute a criminal contempt.

Section 10 recognised the existence of a *prima facie* right of ordinary members of the public to be informed of any matter that anyone thought it appropriate to communicate to them as such, although that did not extend to that information's source.

The choice of what information should be communicated to the public lay with the publisher alone; it was not confined to matters of "public interest". Provided it was addressed to the public at large or any section of it, every publication of information fell within the section and was entitled to its protection unless the publication fell within one of the general exceptions introduced by the word "unless".

Section 10 was in no way qualified by the nature of the judicial proceedings, or the claim or cause of action in respect of which such judicial proceedings were brought. His Lordship was unable to accept Mr Justice Scott's construction of the section as being inapplicable to a claim for the detention of goods in which an order for the delivery of the goods was sought under section 3(2)(a) of the *Theft (Interference with Goods) Act 1977*. Nor did he share Lord Justice Slade's doubts as to whether it applied to anything other than an order of a court which in terms directed disclosure of the source by oral evidence or affidavit.

Neither did his Lordship accept Lord Justice Slade's alternative, though tentative suggestion that in order to rely on section 10 to resist delivery up of a document the person responsible for its publication had to establish that compliance would (not just might) compel him to reveal a source of information. If he could show that there was a reasonable chance that it would do so, then (subject to the

exceptions in the section) that would suffice to bring the prohibition into effect.

His Lordship was in full agreement with the judgment of Lord Justice Griffiths where he said that he saw no harm in giving a wide construction to the opening words because in the latter part of the section the court was given simple powers to order the source to be revealed where in the circumstances of a particular case the wider public interest made it necessary to do so.

There were only four interests singled out for protection: justice, national security, the prevention of disorder and of crime.

The exceptions included, no reference to "the public interest" generally, and the expression "justice", the interests of which were entitled to protection, was not used in a general sense as the technical sense of the administration of justice in the course of legal proceedings in a court of law.

The onus of proving one of the exceptions lay on the party by whom the order was sought. Expediency, however great, was not enough; section 10 required actual necessity to be established to the satisfaction of the court.

It was difficult to envisage a civil action in which section 10 would be relevant other than for defamation or detention of goods where, as in the present case, the goods consisted of documents supplied to the media in breach of confidence.

The instant case did not provide a convenient occasion to say anything about the effect of section 10 on actions for defamation. As respects actions for the detention of documents, the section did not destroy the cause of action or affect its nature; what it did was to affect what interlocutory orders could be made by the court in the action, what questions witnesses might be compelled to answer, and what documents they might be required to produce at the actual trial, and what relief under the 1977 Act might be granted by the judgment given in it.

Where the predominant purpose of the action was to obtain possession of a document in order to find out from examining it the identity of the source of information, section 10 would be a matter that the judge would be required to take into consideration in deciding how to exercise his discretion under section 3(3)(a) of the 1977 Act.

Unless he found as a fact that the case fell within one of the four exceptions in section 10, he should not give judgment in a form that granted relief under section 3(2)(a) of the 1977 Act which compelled delivery up of the document itself. In any such case the intrinsic value of the document as a physical object was likely to be small, not to say tiny. His Lordship had not found it possible to envisage any case that might occur in real life in

which it would be necessary in the interests of justice to order delivery up of the document.

However, in the instant appeal what was relied upon was not the interests of justice but those of national security. To those interests quite different considerations applied.

The affidavit evidence before the Court of Appeal related to the subject matter of the "leaked document", the deployment of nuclear missiles, which was vitally concerned with an aspect of national security.

Although elliptically expressed, it made it clear that the risk to national security that the Government feared lay not in the publication of the particular document, but in the possibility — and in so potentially catastrophic a field as nuclear warfare his Lordship regarded possibility as enough — that whoever "leaked" that document might leak in future other classified documents, disclosure of which would have much more serious consequences on national security.

That was an inference which common sense alone would justify a judge in drawing. It was now known, as the Government did not at the time of the interlocutory proceedings, but the editor of *The Guardian* did, that that was no mere possibility; it was a reality.

Miss Tisdall had in fact already leaked another document, dealing with contingency security arrangements, which must have been of considerable greater significance to national security, but which the editor of *The Guardian*, with a sense of responsibility that he had shown throughout the whole affair, not only refrained from publishing, but arranged for it and all copies to be destroyed.

The evidential material before the Court of Appeal had been sufficient to establish that immediate delivery up of the document was necessary in the interests of national security.

The appeal should be dismissed. LORD FRASER agreed that section 10 should be given the wider construction which appeared to Lord Justice Griffiths, and that the appellants were not precluded from relying on the section by the mere fact that they were doing so in answer to a proprietary claim from the respondents for the delivery of their own property.

The only evidence in support of the Crown's case that was before the House was agreed that section 10 should have a wide and generous application. Since it was, in the words of Lord Justice Griffiths, "in the interests of all that we should have a truly effective press", rights of property had to yield pride of place to the national interest. Parliament must have had in mind when enacting the section.

The author of the affidavit did not seem to have the terms of the section clearly in mind. His statement that the identity of the person who disclosed the information had to be established was not by itself enough to satisfy the court that disclosure of that person's identity by the publisher of the information was necessary in the interests of national security.

There could have been other means of establishing it, and, unless special urgency was proved, the requirements of section 10 were not met merely by showing that the easiest way of identifying the person was by calling upon the publisher of the information to disclose it.

The court required evidence and not mere assumption. The test of necessity was a strict one that ought not to be whittled away by reading the section as if it said "necessary or convenient" or "necessary and convenient". The Court of Appeal had given insufficient weight to the test of necessity. There was a danger of relying on inference which might have seemed reasonable at the time but which could in fact be unsound.

The affidavit had also made a bare assertion that the leak represented a threat to the United Kingdom's relations with its allies. It was easy to see how that was a possibility, at least in theory, but his Lordship did not see how a court was in a position to judge the reality or seriousness of the risk without some evidence.

Subsequent events had shown that the unnamed civil servant represented a serious security risk, and it is probable that, even when the matter was before the judge, evidence could have been put before him on which he might have concluded that disclosure was necessary.

That was uncertain, and speculation was a fruitless exercise, but the practical conclusion was that the affidavit evidence ought to have been presented in sufficient detail to enable the judge to come to a decision upon proper evidence.

The appeal should be allowed. LORD SCARMAN, agreeing with Lord Fraser, said that the House was agreed that section 10 should have a wide and generous application. Since it was, in the words of Lord Justice Griffiths, "in the interests of all that we should have a truly effective press", rights of property had to yield pride of place to the national interest. Parliament must have had in mind when enacting the section.

There certainly remained a place in the law for the principle that the courts must be slow to impute to Parliament an intention to override property rights in the absence of plain words to that effect. But the principle was not an overriding rule of law, but an aid, among others, developed by judges in their task of interpreting statutes.

Lord Justice Slade had thought it arguable that the publisher who sought the protection of the section had to prove that the order would result in disclosure. The point was relevant in the present case because *The Guardian* did not know the identity of the source, nor whether the photocopy, if delivered up, would reveal the source.

The point was, however, no more than a question of evidence, the appropriate standard of proof being the balance of probabilities.

The evidence adduced by the Crown in the present case had fallen far short of what was needed to establish that disclosure of the source of information was necessary in the interests of national security.

They had relied on the affidavit of Mr Hastie-Smith, the principal establishment officer at the Ministry of Defence. He had "certain responsibilities" concerned with the security of records and other documents of his department.

One did not find in such undefined responsibilities any clue as to whether he was in a position to make a judgment on questions of national security. But if he was, his affidavit was stronger in assertion than in argument.

He made two assertions: first, the fact that the document "found its way into the possession of a national newspaper is of the gravest importance to the continued maintenance of national security".

That assertion appeared to rest on the document being classified as "secret", its limited circulation, its contents being "concerned with a matter of great significance in relation to the defence of the United Kingdom and Nato", and on the breach of confidentiality owed to the Crown.

But Mr Hastie-Smith offered no enlightenment as to the criteria used when classifying documents as secret nor by whom or upon what grounds such classification was made. Was it to be assumed that no documents other than those concerned with national security were ever classified as secret? The Crown had now conceded that the contents of the memorandum were so far as related to national security innocuous.

Equally it by no means followed that because a document was restricted to a limited high level circulation its "leak" to a national newspaper would constitute a risk to national security. There would be many documents dealing with matters of great significance in relation to national security which were unconnected with national security which a government would wish to be confined to the eyes of a few in high places.

Finally, there was clearly a breach of trust by a Crown employee. But serious though a breach of trust by a Crown servant was, it did not necessarily follow that national security had been endangered. The circumstances and subject matter of the breach were what mattered in that context.

The second assertion was that the disclosure represented a threat to the relations of the United Kingdom with its allies in that it could not be entrusted with secret information if the security system was such that it was liable to unauthorized disclosure.

But the evidence of danger to the security system was meagre and full of omissions. One did not know, because Mr Hastie-Smith had not said, whether the memorandum was filed or processed in the same system as sensitive defence documents or with parliamentary or other political material.

If there was a failure of procedures designed to protect national security, some explanation of the procedure and their application to the innocuous document should have been forthcoming. The Court of Appeal thought the link "blindingly obvious".

His Lordship did not; nor did Mr Justice Scott. It was no part of the judge's function to use his common sense in an attempt to fill a gap which could only be filled only by evidence.

Common sense as a substitute for factual information was a dangerous weapon at any time. Most assuredly it was no foundation for the establishment of a matter of fact to the satisfaction of the court. And it was the court which had to be satisfied.

Two further matters called for comment. The first was the view of the Court of Appeal that there was a need for urgency in countering the threat to national security; hence their hearing of the appeal on the afternoon of the morning that Mr Justice Scott gave judgment, and their giving judgment the next day.

His Lordship was torn between admiration for their speed and apprehension lest in the rush justice suffered. However, there was in the conduct of the Crown nothing to suggest any urgency.

Twelve days elapsed before action was taken to recover it, which time, it was suggested — but without any evidence — had been spent on internal inquiries. If they were, the court should have been told so in evidence and whether they achieved any success.

Finally, the appellants had submitted that disclosure of a source of information by a newspaper could not be shown to be necessary unless there was evidence that other inquiries which could reasonably be expected to have been made, had been made and had proved fruitless.

That submission went too far, although such evidence was very relevant to the issue of necessity for disclosure. The appeal should be allowed.

LORD ROSKILL, agreeing with Lord Diplock and Lord Bridge, said that if it was to be said that section 10 had no application where the case was (say) one of unchallenged property rights, that would involve writing or implying into the opening words of the section words that were not there, and that his Lordship must decline to do so.

In accepting as correct the view expressed by Lord Justice Griffiths as to the section, his Lordship did so not because of any submission that section 10 was "akin to an entrenched provision in a written constitution" (which it was not) but simply as a result of applying the ordinary rules of statutory construction to words plain in their intention and effect.

Whatever the criticisms of the affidavit, which his Lordship shared, on the totality of the evidence, deduced from the affidavit and the document reproduced in *The Guardian*, the Crown had discharged its onus of showing necessity in the interests of national security.

The essential point was that all the evidence pointed to the offender, be his or her position high or low, all someone with access to information affecting national security, and someone who could not properly be treated with that information. The appeal should be dismissed.

LORD BRIDGE, agreeing with Lord Diplock and Lord Roskill, said that he agreed that section 10 could apply to defeat an owner's claim to recover his own property, and that it was sufficient (to attract the protection of the section) that the order of the court could, though not necessarily would, have the effect of disclosing a source of information.

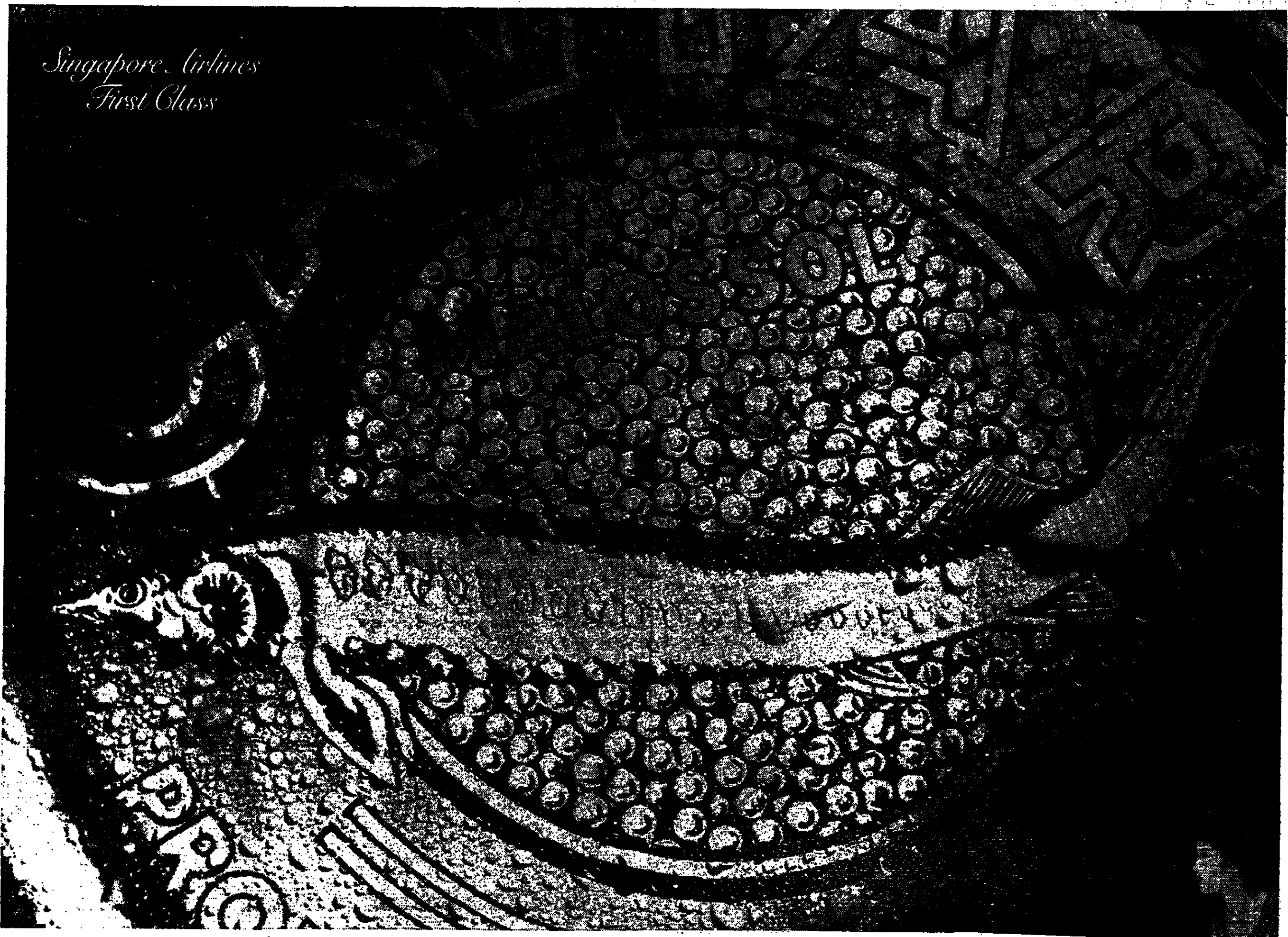
There was no ambiguity in the phrase "necessary in the interests of national security". Whether such a necessity was established by the evidence was a question of fact which would depend on the evidence in the particular case. In the present case the question was not resolved merely by the fact that the evidence fell short of the standard of particularity that was desirable.

On the question of urgency, it was undeniable that the Government should have embarked on the present litigation without taking the elementary step of an internal inquiry. Assuming that, and taking judicial notice of the fact that important decisions in Government were rarely taken without time-consuming consultation and deliberation, his Lordship could see nothing in the lapse of 12 days to show that the identification of the civil servant was not a matter of urgency.

The role of the Court of Appeal was not that of a schoolmaster to tell the Crown for the poor quality of its evidence; it was a place of homework required to be done over again.

A potential threat to national security had been clearly revealed and assuming that the gravity of the threat could be weighed at all, it was certainly not to be weighed by the scruple. Any threat to national security ought to be eliminated by the most effective and speediest means possible.

The appeal should be dismissed. Solicitors: Lovell White & King, Treasury Solicitor.



Malabar Caviar, Dore Brignon, Waterford Crystal, Hennessy V.S.O. and gentle hostesses in sarong kebaya caring for you as only they know how.

THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your right share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld	P/E
1	FOODS				
2	Bush (Sider) C	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
3	Fick Lovell	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
4	RHM	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
5	Ramsey Foods	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
6	Levenson	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
7	Wine Foods	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
8	Alpine Foods	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
9	Kirk Sme	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
10	Byron	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
11	INDUSTRIALS-Z				
12	Savely	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
13	Wipac	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
14	UKO	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
15	Smiths Ind	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
16	TI	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
17	Woods	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
18	Dee	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
19	Scap	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
20	Westland	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
21	INDUSTRIALS-EK				
22	Evolve	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
23	Alcon	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
24	English China Clay	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
25	Hiscox	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
26	Glaxo	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
27	European Fer	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
28	Gearing Kerr	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
29	Hall Eng	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
30	GKN	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
31	BUILDING AND ROADS				
32	Ragby Cement	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
33	Finch (John)	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
34	Barrett Devs	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
35	Tarmac	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
36	HAT	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
37	Taylor Woodrow	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
38	Lilly (FRT)	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
39	Nottingham Brick	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
40	Bryan	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00
41	Moscow (John)	10.00	0.00	1.00	10.00

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £40,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	WEEKLY TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

SHORTS						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

MEDICINE						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

CINEMAS AND TV						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

DRAPEY AND STORES						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

BREWERIES						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

BANKS DISCOUNT HP						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

ELECTRICALS						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

INDUSTRIALS E-K						
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INDUSTRIALS L-N						
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BUILDING AND ROADS						
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FINANCE AND LAND						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

FINANCIAL TRUSTS						
1984	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Yld

FOODS						
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HOTELS AND CATERERS						
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General

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936 2573.

Metering by Clifford Webb

[illegible]

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Cee-fax** AM: News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
- 6.30 **Breakfast** Time with Selina Scott and Nick Ross. News from Debbie Fitt at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours and at 8.55; sport at 6.40 and 7.45; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; programme choice at 8.55; a review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18. Plus Alan Titchmarsh's gardening tips for the weekend and Mike Smith's report on the latest pop videos.
- 9.00 **Ant and the Planet**. Animated science fiction series. 3.25 Marmalade presented by Magnus Magnusson from the RAF Museum, London. Jill Goodwin, Terence Kane, Fr. Stephen Ockler and Nicholas Scobom answer questions on their specialist subjects - lives of Charles II and James II, the life and works of Lewis Carroll, the Jeeves/Wooster stories, and American railroads since 1945 (r). 9.55 **Cee-fax**. 10.30 **Play School**, presented by Ben Thomas (r). 10.50 **Cee-fax**.
- 12.30 **News After Noon** with Richard Williams and Maura Stuart. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles. 12.57 **Regional** news and SE only. Financial report followed by news has James with subtitles.
- 1.00 **Pebble Mill** at One with guests who include cricket Julian Lloyd-Walker, 1.45 **Little** and **Big** and **Smaller** (r).
- 2.00 **Racing from Newbury**. Julian Wilson introduces coverage of the Flavel-Leisure Hurdle (2.15); the Glynned International Steeplechase (2.45); and the Falcon Catering Equipment Novices' Hurdle (3.15).
- 3.30 **The Folk Tales of England**. Kevin Crowley-Holland tells the story of The Lambton Worm which cursed the Lambton family for nine generations (r). 3.48 **Regional** news (not London).
- 3.50 **Play School**, presented by Kate Copeck. 4.10 **The Family News**. 4.15 **Beat** the Teacher. Inter-school quiz. 4.30 **Benji, Zax and the Alien**. Tales of a Prince from an alien planet. 4.50 **West**. Tony Hart with ideas for making pictures using hard and soft materials. Plus highlights from St Martin's School of Art fashion show. 5.15 **Cee-fax**, presented by Stu Francis. 5.58 **Weather**.
- 6.00 **News with Nicholas Witchell** and Jeremy Paxman.
- 6.30 **London Plus**.
- 6.55 **Blankety Blank**. Les Dawson's guest panel this week is Lynsey de Paul, Sheila Ferguson, Johnny Ross, Annette Rice, Jeff Stevenson and Dennis Waterman.
- 7.30 **'Allo 'Allo**. Comedy series, would you believe? about a reluctant Resistance fighter in occupied France (Cee-fax).
- 8.05 **Bergara**. A television commercial is being made and the stuntman is killed by a fall. Was he pushed or was it an accident? Jim Bergeron investigates (r). (Cee-fax).
- 9.25 **Films... and justice for all** (1979) starring Al Pacino, Jack Warden and John Forsythe. The first showing on British television for this drama about an irreverent Baltimore attorney who is chosen by his leading antagonist, Judge Fleming, to defend him against a charge of rape. Directed by Norman Jewison (Cee-fax). (See Choice).
- 11.15 **News headlines**. Barry Norman presents a profile of Steve McQueen. With contributions from, among others, James Coburn, Terry and Chad McQueen, his daughter and son, and Norman Jewison (r).
- 12.10 **Weather**.

TV-am

- 6.25 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; regional news at 6.45; guests, Ron Atkinson and Jon Partove, from 6.45; exercises at 6.48 and 8.53; the day's anniversaries at 6.51; consumer news at 7.15; Poppy cartoon at 7.22; pop video at 7.54; Jodi Barnett's poetry at 8.15; Jimmy Greaves's programme highlights at 8.34; cartoon special at 8.52. 9.25 **Cee-fax**.

ITV LONDON

- 1.40 **Film: The Wedding** (1978) starring Mia Farrow, Deel Arnez Jr and Lillian Gish. Delayed in church by the faltering wedding service, the wedding party are stuck at the groom's mid-West family estate just as the aging matriarch is dying upstairs. Directed by Robert Altman.
- 3.00 **Many Berry**. Recipes and cookery advice.
- 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**. Another episode from the sordid lives of the Australian Palmer and Hamilton families.
- 4.00 **Will You Tell Us a Story**. Christopher Lillicrap with another tale for the young.
- 4.15 **Countdown**. Bay, Seaside adventures of the Cockle twins.
- 4.30 **Twits** with Matthew Corbett.
- 4.45 **Five Magic Minutes**.
- 4.55 **Freemove**. Leisure activities for young people.
- 5.15 **Blockbusters**. General knowledge quiz for teenagers, presented by Bob Holmes.
- 5.45 **News 6.00 The 6 O'Clock Show**. Michael Aspel and his team take a lighthearted look at London life.
- 6.00 **News**. Stungelaw Hawks, the pilot of the covered super helicopter Alrowit, risks his almost priceless machine in an attempt to rescue a friend who has made a forced landing in the desert. Starring Jan-Michael Vincent.
- 6.30 **Play School**, presented by Kate Copeck. 4.10 **The Family News**. 4.15 **Beat** the Teacher. Inter-school quiz. 4.30 **Benji, Zax and the Alien**. Tales of a Prince from an alien planet. 4.50 **West**. Tony Hart with ideas for making pictures using hard and soft materials. Plus highlights from St Martin's School of Art fashion show. 5.15 **Cee-fax**, presented by Stu Francis. 5.58 **Weather**.
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- 12.10 **Weather**.



Bob Newhart stars in First Family (Channel 4, 11.20pm)

BBC 2

- 9.00 **Cee-fax**.
- 9.30 **Daytime on Two: Catalysts**. 9.35 **Episodes** from *Badger* Girl 10.15 **Matrix**. Angles 10.38 **Science**. Fire, earth and metals. 11.00 **The technology** needed to go up 11.22 **A day in the life of an assembly line worker** in a Hiroshima factory 11.44 **Working in a modern office** 12.05 **Part five of the series** explaining the use of small computers.
- 12.30 **The role of the telephone in a modern office** 12.55 **Part five of the series** analysing Britain's economic performance since the industrial revolution 1.20 **For moderately mentally handicapped young adults** 1.38 **The Caledonian Canal** 2.00 **Young people** talk about the dreams and the nightmares of leaving home 2.30 **Writers from the north of England** who came to the fore in the Fifties.
- 3.00 **Tennis and Racing**. Coverage of the Pretty Polly Classic, the tournament with the highest prize money for a woman's indoor event in Europe. From the Brighton Centre. Plus the Steeplechase from Newbury (3.45).
- 4.00 **Dallas**. The truth about Charlie's father is discovered by Bobby while J.R. is at his MacArthur award ceremony as he tries to ruin Cliff Barnes (r) (Cee-fax).
- 4.45 **International Snooker**. Coverage of the first seven frames of the best of 17 frame semifinal of the Rothmans Grand Prix.
- 5.25 **News summary** with subtitles.
- 5.30 **The Four Great Seasons**. Professor David Bellamy is in the dunes of the north of England for the first of four programmes (r).
- 6.00 **The Invaders**. Science fiction adventure.
- 6.50 **Best of Brass** 8.4. Gerald Harrison presents the first semi-final of the competition. Desford Colliery Doves Band, the Midlands champions, play against the Fairy Engineering Band, the North West champions.
- 7.25 **International Snooker**. Frames 8 to 17 of the first semifinal of the Rothmans Grand Prix.
- 8.00 **Call My Bluff**. Robert Robinson is in the chair as Arthur Marshall, Moira Stuart and Charles Dance try to outwit Frank Muir, Hannah Gwyther and Tim Rice.
- 8.30 **Italians**. The series profiles Dino Labriola, the mayor of Montemurlo, a small town in the south of the country.
- 9.00 **MPA'S 'N' Halloween** lever grips the 407/78.
- 9.25 **International Snooker**. Further coverage from Reading.
- 10.30 **Newsnight**.
- 11.15 **International Tennis**. Highlights from the Pretty Polly Classic women's indoor tournament.
- 12.00 **International Snooker**. Highlights and the result of the first semi-final. Ends at 1.05.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.30 **Treasure Hunt**. Annette Rice in a Bet-Jet helicopter on the treasure trail for Sue and John Forster from Nottingham. They have to solve five clues to help Miss Rice in her search above London (r).
- 3.30 **The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie**. Part one of the seven-episode serial first shown on ITV more than six years ago. Geraldine McEwan plays the radical schoolteacher in 1930s Scotland.
- 4.30 **Countdown**. Challenging yesterday's winner of the anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is Jan Turner from the Isle of Wight. Embassy Fraser 1.44. For moderately mentally handicapped young adults 1.38 The Caledonian Canal 2.00 Young people talk about the dreams and the nightmares of leaving home 2.30 Writers from the north of England who came to the fore in the Fifties.
- 5.30 **The Tube**. Rock magazine programme presented by Jojo Holland and Paula Yates with Muriel Gray. The programme includes a film report from the first International Video Festival, held in London, and an interview with the founder and leader of the Lindsay String Quartet, Peter Cropper. Also part three of *Clary Brown*, 12.20 pm. 10.15 **News**. 10.30 **News**. 10.45 **News**. 10.55 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 11.15 **News**. 11.30 **News**. 11.45 **News**. 11.55 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 12.15 **News**. 12.30 **News**. 12.45 **News**. 12.55 **News**. 1.00 **News**. 1.15 **News**. 1.30 **News**. 1.45 **News**. 1.55 **News**. 2.00 **News**. 2.15 **News**. 2.30 **News**. 2.45 **News**. 2.55 **News**. 3.00 **News**. 3.15 **News**. 3.30 **News**. 3.45 **News**. 3.55 **News**. 4.00 **News**. 4.15 **News**. 4.30 **News**. 4.45 **News**. 4.55 **News**. 5.00 **News**. 5.15 **News**. 5.30 **News**. 5.45 **News**. 5.55 **News**. 6.00 **News**. 6.15 **News**. 6.30 **News**. 6.45 **News**. 6.55 **News**. 7.00 **News**. 7.15 **News**. 7.30 **News**. 7.45 **News**. 7.55 **News**. 8.00 **News**. 8.15 **News**. 8.30 **News**. 8.45 **News**. 8.55 **News**. 9.00 **News**. 9.15 **News**. 9.30 **News**. 9.45 **News**. 9.55 **News**. 10.00 **News**. 10.15 **News**. 10.30 **News**. 10.45 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